

# BATTLE FOR BERLIN OPENS

## SIMPLE RITES FOR ROOSEVELT BURIAL

### REDS LAUNCH ARMED REVOLT TO WIN CITY

**Spartacides Ask for Destruction of Government.**

BY LEONARD SPRAY.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.  
(Copyright, 1919.)

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 6.—I have just read by telephone from Berlin that the revolutionary movement against the government is in full swing, organized by the Independent Socialists and Spartacus league. An appeal has been issued by the Spartacides and Independents to destroy the government and "establish the power of the revolutionary proletariat."

An armed conflict began at 8 p. m.

**EICHORN HOLDS OUT.**  
BY JOSEPH HERRINGS.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.  
(Copyright, 1919.)

BERLIN, Jan. 5, via Copenhagen.—(Delayed.)—Police President Eichorn is still in possession of police headquarters on the Alexander-Platz, despite the authorities, who last night ordered his dismissal.

At 4 o'clock Sunday evening, when this dispatch is sent, some thousands of people are gathered in front of police headquarters, listening to a speech by Georg Ledebour is making from a balcony. The latter also appears on the balcony at Ledebour's right, while Liebknecht stands at his left.

**Soldiers in Group.**  
Many field grays are crowding the narrow space around this group. Long rows of windows, too, are crowded by soldiers with red armlets, many of whom are seen wriggling through the dense crowds, evidently watching for the government's agents.

Whenever Ledebour mentions Eichorn's name, he is answered with mighty shouts of "hoch" from the crowd nearest the balcony. Still, most of the people crowding the large square are merely sightseers. They follow the comparatively small procession that first gathered in the Steglitz, where Liebknecht addressed it and incited it to march on police headquarters and demonstrate in favor of Eichorn.

**Bars His Successor.**

Some hours before the procession reached the Alexander-Platz, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Eugene Ernst, until yesterday a member of the Prussian cabinet, who had been appointed to take Eichorn's place, drove up in front of police headquarters and demanded to see the official in charge. Eichorn himself appeared, declaring that he had no intention of making room for Ernst or any man appointed by the people's commissioners, because he said he had received his mandate from a higher authority—namely, the people themselves.

Ernst thereupon departed without a reply, driving to the chancellery's palace in the Wilhelm-Strasse to report to the people's commissioners.

At the present hour matters are in a state quo.

**REDS SEIZE NEWSPAPERS.**

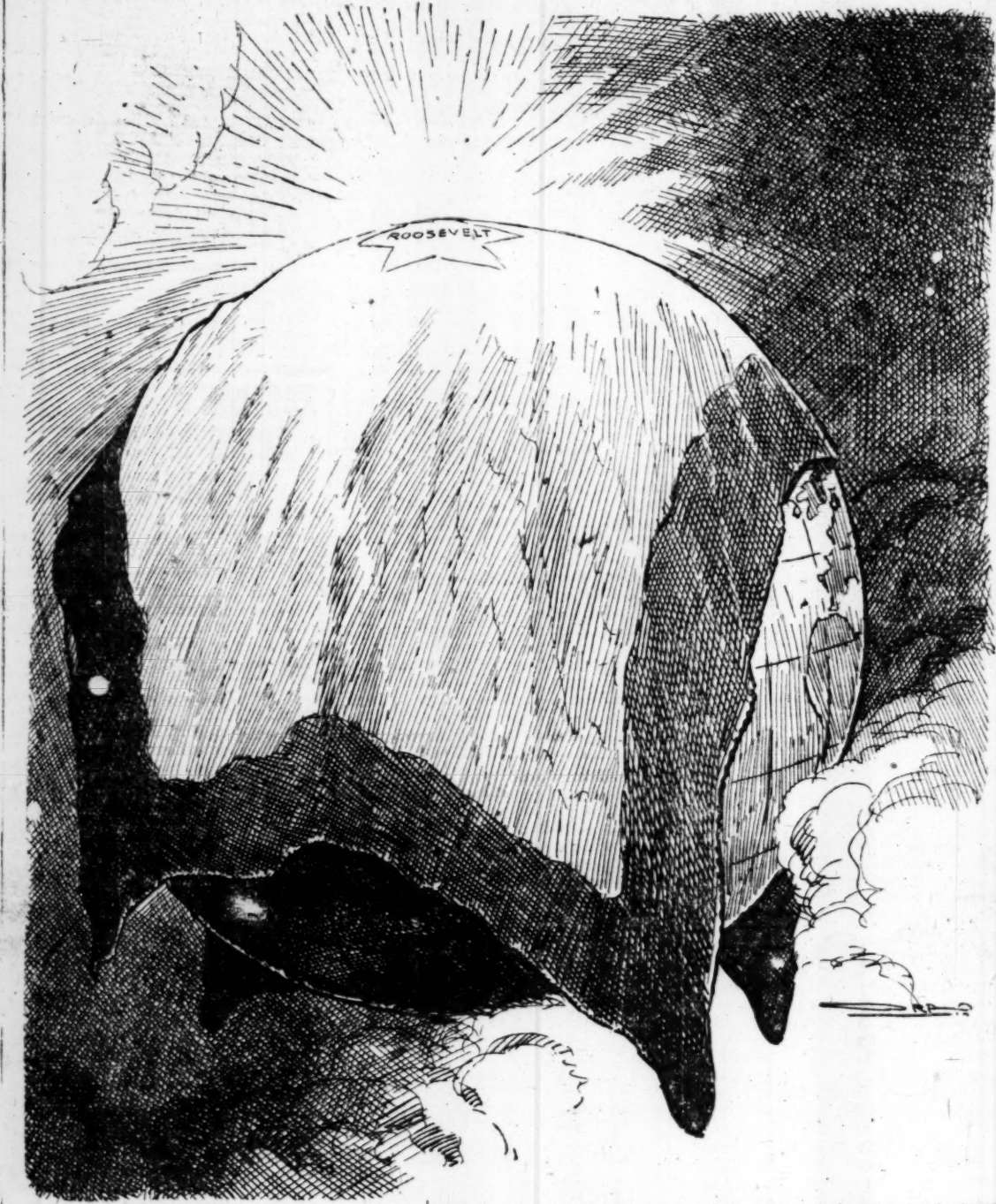
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—The offices of the Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung, Lokal Anzeiger, Vorwaerts, and Morgen Post were seized and occupied Sunday night by the Spartacides, according to a telegram from Berlin. It is added that the newspapers will not appear on Monday, with the exception of the Vorwaerts, which will be issued by a committee of revolutionary workers.

The office of the Wolff bureau has been closed by the Spartacides and the news agency has ceased operations. The office of the Wolff bureau and the leading newspapers are concentrated in a small area south of Unter den Linden, which is accessible from Charlottenburg, a workmen's quarter.

**Fears French Stand.**

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, in an interview in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, declares that Foreign Minister Pichon of France has announced publicly that France would mediate the union of German Austria with Germany. This stand, the German speaking people would have in place in the new world, in the upturning of which they would like to participate.

### THE GOLD STAR



### LIEUT. COL. JUDAH OF CHICAGO WINS CROSS OF WAR

Lieut. Col. Noble B. Judah of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery, Rainbow division, has been awarded the croix de guerre, with palms, by the French government. This became known publicly only yesterday, although his wife received the news by cable at her home, 2701 Prairie avenue, Christmas morning.

Mrs. Judah formerly was Miss Dorothy Foster Patterson, daughter of John H. Patterson of Dayton, O., owner of the National Cash Register company. She is now visiting her parents. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Judah were married on May 12, 1917, when he was in command of Battery C. He crossed to Europe as a major, and September last was made lieutenant colonel. Noble B. Judah Sr., his father, died only a few weeks ago. In civilian life Col. Judah has been one of the best known lawyers in Chicago.

**Irvin S. Cobb a Member of the Legion of Honor**

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6.—Irvin S. Cobb, writer and humorist, was notified here today by Deputy High Commissioner De Billy of France that he has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

**The Chicago Advertising Score**

In the week ending Jan. 5th, 1919, Chicago newspapers published the following number of columns of advertising: (The measurement is on the basis of 30 gate lines per column. Figures from the Washington Press, an independent audit bureau.)

**Morning and Sunday Papers**  
The Tribune.....1,022.25 cols.  
Herald and Examiner.....566.75 cols.

**Total 2 morning and Sunday papers.....1,589.00 cols.**

**Evening Papers**

The Daily News.....601.51 cols.  
The Post.....335.20 cols.  
The Journal.....310.10 cols.  
The American.....285.35 cols.

**Total 4 evening papers.....1,532.19 cols.**

Advertisements printed in other papers not accepted by the Tribune.....825 columns.

The Tribune led for the week, printing 71% more advertising than the first evening paper, and more than the second, third and fourth evening papers combined.

### WRIGLEY INSURES LIFE FOR MILLION

**Passes Hardest Tests of Companies; Will Cost \$60,000 a Year.**

William Wrigley Jr., millionaire chewing gum magnate and dominant stockholder of the Chicago Cubs baseball team, yesterday was examined and accepted for a \$1,000,000 life insurance policy. The premium, on the ordinary life plan, will be a little matter of \$60,000 per year.

Eight physicians, representing twenty-two companies, among which the insurance will be apportioned by Harold Dyerforth, who wrote the policy, conducted the examination.

"I never saw so many stethoscopes and little mallets, which they pounded on my chest, in my whole life," Mr. Wrigley said as he emerged from one of the dressing rooms of the Chicago Athletic association, where the physical inspection took place.

**Condition Satisfies Experts.**

"What was their verdict?" he was asked. "They asked me how I kept this way," replied Wrigley. "I told them the things I liked in life took place in the early part of the day and not late at night. I've always been fond of athletics and longevity runs in our family. My mother, 81 years old, took a several weeks' motor trip in New England last summer."

"What's the big idea of so much insurance?" Protecting your investment in the Cubs? This query was intended to be facetious, as the Cubs are capitalized for over \$1,000,000.

**Provides for Inheritance Tax.**

"Well, hardly, with a championship team," retorted Mr. Wrigley. "The Cubs are prospective money makers. Seriously, I am following the policy of many men who see largely increased federal and state inheritance taxes. A million or a million and a half to pay taxes and to throw into the business in ready money after the death of its owner would be a great help to any one."

### THE WEATHER

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919.

Sunrise, 7:18 a. m.; sunset, 4:35 p. m. Moon sets 10:35 p. m.  
Chicago and vicinity—Snow flurries Tuesday, colder at night; Wednesday fair and colder, moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds; Illinois—Generally fair in south, unsettled, probably snow flurries in north Tuesday, colder at night; Wednesday fair and colder.

**1-MPERATURE IN CHICAGO.**  
(Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 3 P. M.		MINIMUM, 3 A. M.	
3 a. m.	-18	11 a. m.	-20
4 a. m.	-19	Noon	-27
5 a. m.	-19	1 p. m.	-28
6 a. m.	-21	2 p. m.	-28
7 a. m.	-21	3 p. m.	-30
8 a. m.	-23	4 p. m.	-30
9 a. m.	-24	5 p. m.	-29
10 a. m.	-23	6 p. m.	-29
Mean temperature for 24 hours, 24; normal for the day, 24. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 73 degrees.			

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .05 inch. Deficiency since Jan. 1, .26 inch. Highest wind velocity, 22 miles an hour, from S., at 10-10 a. m.

**SHIPPERS' ADVICE.**

Protect shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to each destination by Wednesday night from temperatures as follows: North and northwest, 10 below to 5 above; west, 5 to 10 above; south, 10 to 24; east, 15 to 20.

tate, especially if death came during a time of depression such as we had during the recent war. It's simply precautionary, that's all."

"How old are you?" was the next question.

"Hush, hush, not so loud. I haven't a gray hair, and you can't expect me to tell all the truth, even if I have a married daughter and a son old enough to be a navy flier."

**Long Follower of Athletics.**

Mr. Wrigley always has been a follower of athletics. At one time he was a leader in C. A. A. swimming contests for members, and for sixteen years boxed almost daily with George Day, son at the Cherry Circle club. Horseback riding and tennis are his other favorite sports.

Insurance men last night were inclined to place Mr. Wrigley among about a half dozen Chicagoans who are insured for \$1,000,000 or more. Among others are Julius Rosenwald, Thomas E. Wilson, Louis F. Swift, and Mrs. Mollie Netcher Neuberger. There are perhaps a score in the \$500,000 class.

### U. S. BULWARK LOST IN DEATH OF ROOSEVELT

**G. O. P. Had Planned Again to Rally Under Colonel.**

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The passing of Theodore Roosevelt, a great American, a great world figure, is bound to have a profound effect upon national affairs in a critical period of transition to a new era.

This is the general opinion of public men here, of friends and of foes alike, of the remarkable personality which they are honoring today in mourning a national loss.

**His Stamp Upon Nation.**

That Roosevelt, breathing the spirit of vigorous, courageous manhood and passionate love of country, has left his stamp on the development of the republic by inculcating the feeling of a robust nationalism and in awakening progressive political ideals, is generally conceded.

That he would have continued to exert a potent influence on the consideration of national problems such as the peace treaty, a league of nations, universal military training for preparedness, and the activities of the United States as a world power is not doubted.

**A Factor in 1920.**

From the realm of politics the death of Roosevelt removes an element with which all parties and all factions of parties elected to reckon in the presidential election campaign of 1920. Death has stilled the voice of the most trenchant critic of the Wilson administration and removed a resourceful political leader more feared by the Democratic chieftains than any other Republican as the possible presidential nominee next year.

The movement to make Col. Roosevelt the nominee of the Republican party in 1920 was already getting under way. Mr. Roosevelt was not a party to it, there had been no pilgrimages to Oyster Bay and there is no evidence that the colonel had given any thought to the possibility of his candidacy.

**Preliminary Plans Laid.**

Leaders of the old Bull Moose party and leaders of the progressive Republicans, however, had had more than one conference on the subject, had mapped out preliminary plans and had reached the conclusion that all elements of the population dissatisfied with the Democratic regime would welcome the return of Roosevelt to the White House.

Republican politics as it is shaping toward the campaign of 1920 has been overshadowed by consideration of the anticipated widespread demand for the nomination of Roosevelt. Now that consideration is suddenly removed with an affect that soon will become apparent.

While many Republicans feel that the party has lost an invaluable asset, there are many others who feel that from the practical political viewpoint the "atmosphere is cleared" of the memories of factional dissension which wrecked party prospects in 1912 and 1916.

**Discuss New Leaders.**

New leaders were being discussed among the Republicans at the capital today. Senator Harding of Ohio was mentioned most frequently by old line Republicans, and some of the progressive wing. Gen. Leonard Wood also was referred to as a man whose qualities would appeal to the country. So far as soldier candidates are concerned, Wood looms larger than Pershing among Republican leaders today.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California is the favorite of many progressive Republicans. It is generally expected here also that Gov. Lowden will be a formidable candidate for the nomination, with the support of not only Illinois but a lot of other western states.

**Lowden to the Fore.**

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Col. Roosevelt's death has produced an immediate effect, politically in Illinois. One of the earliest expressions of comment, following a tribute to the colonel, that came from the Republican state leaders who are arriving for the opening of the legislature, was: "That probably means Lowden as the candidate in 1920." The session of the Republican national committee, to start in Chicago Friday, it is felt, is an opportunity to discuss presidential possibilities.

### T. R.'S LAST PLEA IS FOR WORKMEN AND LIVING WAGE

New York, Jan. 6.—"Eyes to the front," the last article written by Col. Roosevelt, for the Metropolitan Magazine, for publication in its February issue, is an appeal for vigorous action in reconstruction problems.

"The great war has put us in a new world," Col. Roosevelt wrote. "In this new world we must resolutely cling to the old things that were good, but we must also fearlessly adopt the new expedients imperative to bring justice under the new conditions."

Declaring that the wage worker must never "be looked upon primarily as a mere cog in the industrial machine," and that "we should endeavor cautiously to introduce a system of representation on the directorates so that labor shall have its voice just as much as those who furnish the capital and those who furnish the management." The article continues:

"Most emphatically every effort should be made to keep up the wages of labor and, above all, not to let them be thrust down faster than the prices of things which labor needs and has to pay for."

### "FRANCE NEVER WILL FORGET," PARIS TRIBUTE

**Poincare, Jusserand, and Others Grieve at Roosevelt Loss.**

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt's death came as a shock to Paris, which was unaware of his illness. The public had been expecting the fulfillment of his proposed visit to France. President Poincare said: "I am very much affected by the report of President Roosevelt's death."

**Looked Forward to Visit.**

"Well do I remember the dignified letter which I received from Mr. Roosevelt after the death of his son Quentin, in which he informed me that he was coming to France to visit the grave of his son. It is distressing to me to think that poor Roosevelt will not have an opportunity to lay flowers on the grave of his heroic son."

"The whole heart of France goes out to Mrs. Roosevelt in sympathy. 'Friend of liberty, friend of France,' Roosevelt has given, without counting sons and daughters, his energy that liberty may live. We are grateful."

**France Mourns—Jusserand.**

J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, said: "The unexpected death of one who has upheld all his life the principles of virile manhood, straightforward honesty and fearlessness will be mourned all over the world, nowhere more sincerely than in France, whose cause he upheld in her worst crisis in a way that shall never be forgotten."

Henry White, one of the American peace commissioners, said: "I have heard of Mr. Roosevelt's death with deep sorrow because of the loss to the nation of a great public servant and to myself of a lifelong friend."

Herbert C. Hoover said: "The news of Mr. Roosevelt's death comes as a distinct shock. America is poorer for the loss of a great citizen, the world for the loss of a great man."

**Col. House's Tribute.**

Col. E. M. House said: "I am greatly shocked to hear the news that comes from America. The entire world will share the grief which will be felt in the United States over the death of Theodore Roosevelt. He was the one virile and courageous leader of his generation and will live in history as one of our greatest presidents."

Col. House sent to Mrs. Roosevelt a cablegram saying: "Mrs. House shares with me the great sorrow which all Americans feel over the death of your distinguished husband."

Secretary Lansing said: "The death of Col. Roosevelt removes from our national life a great American. His vigor of mind and ceaseless energy made him a conspicuous figure in public affairs."

**Havana Will Erect a Monument to Roosevelt**

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt has brought sorrow to the heart of every Cuban, as he was regarded as Cuba's staunch friend and benefactor. The city council has appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of a monument to his memory.

### BODY WILL REST IN GRAVE BESIDE SOUND

**Only Close Friends to Attend Funeral Tomorrow.**

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, who died at his home on Sagamore hill at 4:15 o'clock this morning, will be laid to rest without pomp or ceremony in Young's Memorial cemetery in this village on Wednesday afternoon.

He will be buried on a knoll overlooking Long Island sound; a plot which he and Mrs. Roosevelt selected soon after he left the White House.

**Painless Death in Sleep.**

Death came painlessly while the colonel slept. It was due directly to a blood clot lodged in one lung. "Put out the light, please," were the former president's last words. They were addressed to his personal attendant, James Amos, a Negro, who had been in his service ever since the days in the White House, and who was sitting at the foot of the bed.

Some time later Amos noticed that Col. Roosevelt was breathing heavily and became alarmed. He left the room to call the nurse, who had been summoned from Oyster Bay yesterday. When they returned Col. Roosevelt had breathed his last.

**Funeral a Quiet One.**

In the words of the clergyman who will conduct the funeral service on Wednesday, "America's most typical American," known in every corner of the earth, will go to his grave as a "quiet, democratic, Christian country gentleman, beloved by his neighbors."

After prayers at the Roosevelt home, at which only members of the family will be present, the funeral service will be held at 12:45 o'clock in Christ Episcopal church, the little old frame structure where for years the colonel and his family attended divine worship.

**No Flowers or Music.**

At the request of Mrs. Roosevelt no flowers will be sent. The altar will be decorated only with laurel placed on it for the Christmas season. Also in conformance with Mrs. Roosevelt's wishes, there will be no music and no eulogy, but only the simple service of the Episcopal church, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. George E. Talmage.

There will be no pallbearers, household servants carrying the casket to the hearse.

The church, founded in 1705 and rebuilt in 1878, will accommodate less than 500 persons, so that admittance will be by card only. These cards, it was announced, will be issued from the colonel's office in New York and will be given only to relatives and intimate friends.

**Messages Tell Grief.**

Cable messages and telegrams of condolence, not only from fellow countrymen of high and low degree but from distinguished citizens of many nations, were

### EMBOLUS, THE CAUSE OF DEATH, IS EXPLAINED

BY DR. W. A. EVANS.

**T**HE statement issued by Col. Roosevelt's three physicians—Dr. G. W. Fuller, John H. Richards, and John F. Hartwell—reads that "The cause of his death was embolus. Embolus means a blood clot—a blood clot which has broken away from the place where it formed and has been swept on by the blood stream until it enters a blood vessel too small to permit it to pass. If this blood vessel happens to supply some vital center, death results, not infrequently with great suddenness."

A supplemental statement by Dr. Richards suggests the cause of this clot. This statement is that bacteria or pus germs got into the blood stream from an infected tooth. While this tooth was removed it was not removed until a large dose of germs had got into the blood stream and been carried to his wrist. This was responsible for the so-called attacks of rheumatism from which Col. Roosevelt suffered during much of 1918.

It occasionally happens in so-called rheumatism that blood clots form sometimes in the veins and sometimes on the valves of the heart. These clots are called thrombi. Small pieces of such clots are liable to break off from time to time and form emboli.

The report states that Col. Roosevelt had a similar attack previously. At that time the emboli or clots happened to locate in some less important area. It usually happens that where the patient recovers from the first attack of embolus, a second attack may be expected some weeks later.

Embolus is derived from the Greek, "embolos" (en, in; bollein, to throw). Its application to the obstruction of the blood vessels is apparent. It is pronounced em-bol-us.

pouring into Oyster Bay tonight by the hundred.

All express heartfelt grief at the passing of a great man and deepest sympathy for Mrs. Roosevelt, always devoted to her distinguished husband and one of his most trusted advisers.

Among the messages made public was one from Mrs. Frances F. Cleveland Preston, widow of President Cleveland, in which she asked Mrs. Roosevelt to "accept assurance of profoundest sympathy in this—yours and the country's—great loss."

**Son's Death Part Cause.**

Mrs. Roosevelt is bearing up bravely under the shock of his sudden death, coming so soon after that of their youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who lost his life in a battle with a German airman last July.

The death of Col. Roosevelt is believed by the physicians who attended him to have been hastened by grief over Quentin's death, coupled with anxiety over the serious wounds suffered by Capt. Archie Roosevelt while fighting in France.

Col. Roosevelt was proud of his soldier sons and their heroisms, but he grieved for the one who gave his life for his country as well as for the other who was wounded. He hid his suffering from the world, however.

**Worked to the End.**

To the last Col. Roosevelt had been preaching "Americanism," and few realized that his health had been shattered. It was be-



lived that the rugged constitution, which had stood him in such good stead through so many years of strenuous life, would not fail him, and that he would regain his usual health. His messages of late, however, had been delivered through the medium of editorials or public statements instead of as addresses.

Even to his neighbors in Oyster Bay it seemed impossible that life had ended so suddenly for the Rough Rider hero of Spanish war days; the statesman who, as governor of New York and president, had wielded the "big stick" so fearlessly; the big game hunter of tropical jungles; the citizen who preached preparedness long before his country entered the world conflict.

#### Ready to Greet Heroes.

Apparently neither Col. Roosevelt nor Mrs. Roosevelt had any foreboding that death would so soon still his active mind and body. It was only yesterday that Mrs. Roosevelt sent a letter to Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the general citizens' committee appointed to welcome returning soldiers in New York, announcing that the colonel would accept the honorary chairmanship of the committee.

"The rheumatism has invaded Col. Roosevelt's right hand," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, "so he wants me to write that he has telegraphed his acceptance. This note is to assure you that he will be at your service by springtime."

**Call Members of Family.**  
Immediately after Col. Roosevelt's death word was sent to his family, the members of which are widely scattered in war duties.

Cable messages were sent to Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. and Capt. Kermit Roosevelt, who are in service in France, and to Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, to Capt. Archie, who left yesterday with his wife for Boston, where his father-in-law died on Saturday, and to Mrs. Ethel Derby, who is in Alaska. S. C. with her two children, Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to her husband's cousin, W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York, who started immediately for Oyster Bay, and to the colonel's secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, who also was in New York. Miss Stricker gave the sad news to the world through the Associated Press.

Col. Roosevelt was visited twice last evening by Dr. J. A. Faller of this village. At 10:30 o'clock, when the second visit was made, the patient explained to the physician that he was feeling better, and that he was going to stop beating. Dr. Faller had no reason to believe, however, that Mr. Roosevelt was in any immediate danger. So certain was he that this was true that Mr. Roosevelt and the nurse retired.

**Calls in Village Barber.**  
Col. Roosevelt called to Sagamore Hill yesterday a village barber whose work he liked.

"I'm feeling pretty good," he said, "but I sent for you because I don't feel like shaving myself today, so get ready."

Col. Roosevelt's final illness dated from last February. It was on the fifth of that month that, following an operation on one of his ears, he was removed from Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in New York. He remained there until March 3, meanwhile undergoing two more operations. Two months later he insisted on keeping, speaking and walking, and arranged for him in many cities, and until the fall continued to give from the platform his views on international affairs.

In November he was forced to return to the hospital for treatment of rheumatism. He remained there until Christmas day.

**Statement by Physicians.**  
Speaking for Mrs. Roosevelt, W. Emlen Roosevelt issued the following statement by the attending physicians: "Col. Roosevelt had been suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism for about two months. His progress had been entirely satisfactory, and his condition had not given cause for special concern."

"On Sunday he was in good spirits and spent that evening with his family dictating letters. He retired at 11 p. m. and about 4 a. m. he awoke, and an attendant, who noticed that while sleeping quietly, Col. Roosevelt's breathing was becoming very heavy."

"He died almost instantly, without awakening from what seemed to be a natural sleep. The cause of his death was an embolism."

"DR. G. W. FALLER,  
"DR. JOHN H. RICHARDS,  
"DR. JOHN F. HARTWELL."

**Oyster Bay in Mourning.**  
The village of Oyster Bay was stunned by the news of his death. Col. Roosevelt was appreciated by the village as a world figure, but he also was looked upon as much of a fellow townsman as the village blacksmith or any other local citizen. All flags in Oyster Bay are at half-mast tonight, and in windows of nearly every store and residence are pictures of the former president, draped with crepe and surrounded with American flags.

Col. Roosevelt's old servants were inconsolable. James Amos, to whom he addressed his last words, and his coachman, Charles Lee, had been with him since his White House days.

"I have lost the best friend I have ever had," Lee said, "and the best master any man ever had."

**Nearly Lost Life Before.**  
New York, Jan. 6.—Col. Roosevelt suffered a pulmonary embolism which almost cost him his life three weeks before he left Roosevelt hospital on Christmas day, it was learned today. This was revealed today by Dr. John H. Richards in telling of the colonel's condition during his last illness.

In the same manner as his death was caused, a clot of blood became detached from a thrombosed vein. On the former occasion, however, the passage of this clot through the arteries to the lungs or the brain was checked in time to save the patient's life.

Dr. Richards revealed in his statement that the colonel's inflammatory rheumatism, from which he suffered

## LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN BRIEF; PRESIDENT AT 42; GOT RECORD VOTE

COL. ROOSEVELT'S career has left such a vivid impression upon the people of his time that it is necessary to touch but a few of the more striking phases of his varied, interesting, and "strenuous" life to recall to the public mind full details of his many exploits and experiences.

When he was born in 1858, at the White House in 1897, after President McKinley had been assassinated, Col. Roosevelt, 42 years of age, became the youngest president the United States has ever had. Three years later he was elected as president by the largest popular vote a president has received.

**"Man of Destiny."**  
Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served for seven years as the nation's chief magistrate.

In a subsequent decade the fortunes of the Republic were in the hands of a candidate for president—this time leading the Progressive party which he himself had organized when he differed radically with some of the policies of the Republican party in 1912. He went down to defeat, together with the Republican candidate, William Howard Taft. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, was elected.

Col. Roosevelt's enemies agreed with his friends that his life was characterized by his writings represented a high type of Americanism.

**Of Dutch Ancestry.**  
Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York City on Oct. 27, 1858, in a house at East Twentieth street, the baby Theodore was a weekling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of southern stock and the father of northern, a stock which, during the early years of Theodore's boyhood, was not allowed to interfere with the family life of these children during the civil war days.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with the other boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercise with which he combined a strenuous asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was his constant companion.

At the age of 17 he entered Harvard university. There he was not as prominent as some others in an athletic way, but he did excel in a number of sports. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine club of London.

**Death of First Wife.**  
A few months after his graduation Roosevelt married Miss Alice Cahoon of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Edith. Her father, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. In 1886 Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow of New York, and to them five children were born—Edith, born in 1887, and four sons, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Archibald, and Quentin. The public career of the man who was to become president began not long after his marriage. In 1887, 1888, and 1889 he was elected to the New York state assembly, where his efforts on behalf of good government and civil service reform attracted attention.

After this experience he dropped out of politics for two years. Going west, he purchased ranches along the Little Missouri river, in North Dakota, and divided his time between outdoor sports, particularly hunting, and literary work. Here he laid the foundation for his series of books, "The Winning of the West."

**Defeated for Mayor.**  
Returning to New York he became the Republican candidate for mayor, in 1895. He was defeated. President Harrison in 1897 appointed him a member of the United States civil service commission and President Cleveland continued him in this office, which he resigned in 1895 to become New York City's police commissioner.

Ill, he was confined to his bed, and in general of these evils he purged the city in the face of corrupt political opposition, and the reputation he established as a reformer won him the post of assistant secretary of the navy, in 1897. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out.

The Roosevelt temperament did not allow the man to retain a deputy cabinet post, but he was offered the job of assistant secretary of the navy, in 1897. A year later the Spanish-American war broke out.

**The Rough Riders.**  
The famous Rough Riders were organized by Roosevelt and a band of fighting men, plainmen, miners, rough and ready fighters, who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their colonel and "Teddy," as he had become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant.

He accompanied the army to Santiago, and was soon engaged in the thick of battle.

Among these promotions which this

acutely at times, was traceable twenty years back to an infected tooth, which infection spread to nearly all the joints in the colonel's body as the years went on.

The physician asserted that the colonel had suffered from rheumatism, which was reported when he went under an operation about a year ago for an abscess of the inner ear, and that neither this operation nor the fever which he contracted while in South America on a hunting trip could in any way be considered a contributory cause toward his death.

**Death of Youngest Son.**  
It is probable that one thing which contributed to the losing fight of the colonel was the anxiety regarding the fate of his son Quentin. For some weeks previous to confirmation of his death there were reports that he had possibly been taken prisoner by the Germans and might turn up alive. This suspense added to the distress of the Roosevelt household.

When the sad news finally was officially confirmed, Gen. Pershing cabled Col. Roosevelt that if desired the body of Quentin would be removed to America. France meanwhile had paid the fullest honors to the dead aviator and the Roosevelt family declined to accept the war department's offer.

In a letter to Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, Col. Roosevelt wrote: "Mrs. Roosevelt and I wish to enter

hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to brigadier general and Roosevelt to colonel.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing, with the Republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his Democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as an assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate.

**Hated by Corporations.**  
It was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. The Republican machine of New York led by Senator Platt was opposed to Roosevelt as a candidate for nomination for the governorship. Platt decided to sidetrack him by urging his selection for the vice presidential nomination before the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1900. The plan succeeded and he became William McKinley's running mate. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

The policies of McKinley Roosevelt endeavored to carry out after he succeeded the former upon the death of the tragic death at the hands of an assassin. Roosevelt retained his predecessor's cabinet as his own and he kept in office the McKinley cabinet and ministers whom McKinley had appointed.

It was thus that "the man of destiny" idea became associated with his life. Ostensibly Roosevelt, leaving the governorship of New York to become vice president, was moving forward from state politics into national politics, so his political opponents professed publicly to believe, but it was their secret desire to "shelve" the man and eliminate him from prominence in their own country.

**Name High in History.**  
At the height of his public and political career during the four years of the term for which he had been elected Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influential negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1906.

A year later, in 1907, Roosevelt and his successor as president—William Howard Taft—led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's re-nomination. Men quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support.

**The Progressive Party.**  
Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called Republican "old guard," characterized by the description of "trust-busting," and organized the Progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate, and the split in the Republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this period. In 1914 he discovered and followed for 600 miles a Madeira river tributary which the Brazilian government subsequently named, in his honor Rio Theodore. This was the famous Rio of Doubt. During this journey the president contracted a jungle fever which was held indirectly responsible for the abscesses which developed malignantly and required several operations.

**Active as Private Citizen.**  
Roosevelt, after leaving the White House devoted his life largely to literary work, hunting, and exploration. Upon his return from a hunt in Africa—a return during which he made triumphal entries into European capitals—he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

He was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

**Capt. Archie Wounded.**  
Archibald Roosevelt entered an officers' training camp, was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, and assigned overseas for service with regular army units. For valor he was promoted to first lieutenant, then captain. Later he was twice wounded by machine gun bullets, one in his left arm, paralyzing that member. He was invalided home last spring.

Quentin Roosevelt entered the French flying corps, but later transferred to the aviation section of the American army. He lost his life in the aerial combat near Chateau Thierry, at the moment of the "push" offensive, which turned the tide of the war. His grave is at Chateau Thierry, near the village of the Ourcq river.

Kermit Roosevelt, unable to pass the physical examination of the United States army, was commissioned in the British artillery, sent first to Mesopotamia and later to France.

Dr. Richard Derby, Col. Roosevelt's son-in-law, was commissioned a major in the medical corps of the United States army. It frequently has been pointed out that Col. Roosevelt's sons all entered combat branches of the service where the hazard is greatest, infantry, aviation, and artillery.

few minutes after the sad word was received here. Then as the news spread, flag after flag flew at half-mast, came fluttering down, until a sundown not one remained full mast.

Many courts were closed. The board of aldermen, in absentia, from the city of Mayor Hyman, adopted resolutions paying tribute to the former president and then adjourned.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was one of the first organizations to call a special meeting on learning of the colonel's death and in resolutions adopted by the association he was mourned as the greatest friend of the American Negro in public life.

**Flags at Half Mast.**  
New York—officially and privately from the Bowery to Fifth avenue—last night mourning the death of Theodore Roosevelt. Flags on all public buildings were placed at half-mast.

**Photography Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt.**  
READY FOR FRAMING  
FREE—With Sunday's Tribune

**THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**  
PUBLISHED DAILY AT NO. 7 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.  
Subscription Price—Daily with Sunday for one year—\$10.00  
Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 3, 1908, at the Postoffice at Chicago, Illinois, under act of March 3, 1879.

## POLITICS FADES WHEN CONGRESS PAYS TRIBUTES

Sincerity Evident in Expressions of Grief at Nation's Loss.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Political antagonism was swept aside in Washington today as friends and foes alike of Theodore Roosevelt joined in mourning the death of the ex-president. The sorrow on all sides was unmistakably genuine.

The colonel's political enemies, some of them bitter during his lifetime, showed no less sincerity than his devoted followers in their expressions of grief.

Col. Roosevelt's death put a halt to the public business in congress for several hours. Both houses of congress adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow, appointed committees to attend the colonel's funeral, and then adjourned out of respect to his memory.

**News Cabled to Wilson.**  
President Wilson was notified of his distinguished predecessor's death by cable as soon as Secretary Tumulty received the news, but up to a late hour no response from the president had been received, it being explained that the president was en route to Paris from Italy and that it might take some time for the news to reach him.

As soon as he is informed the president is expected to direct the issuance of such a proclamation. In this instance Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels took the initiative in ordering appropriate action as a mark of respect to the former commander in chief of the army and navy.

**Flags Lowered All Over World.**  
Secretary Daniels directed the same action on all navy buildings and directed the following dispatch to United States ships and stations in all parts of the world:

"Ex-President Roosevelt died this morning. Colors are to be half-masted until sunset. The president has ordered flags on all postoffices at half-mast, and the same order was directed by Secretary Glass to apply to all buildings controlled by the treasury department."

**Shroud of Sorrow in Senate.**  
The senate, where Col. Roosevelt had so many close personal friends, presented an aspect of deep sadness when it convened at noon. The Democratic leader, Mr. Martin of Virginia, took charge of the proceedings. Although always opposed to Col. Roosevelt in political fights for a quarter of a century, the Virginia statesman pronounced a glowing eulogy on the ex-president. He spoke with unusual feeling of the colonel's life, his character, his quality of unlimited courage. He said:

"The life of ex-President Roosevelt was full of activity and achievement. In such a life of course he made no compromises, but I do not believe there is a man in the history of the United States who would today in the presence of this solemn announcement question the ability of ex-President Roosevelt, his patriotism, his courage, his devotion to duty as he saw it."

**Lands His Country.**  
"He met all the responsibilities of citizenship in the most commendable manner. A characteristic of his life was his unqualified courage. He never had a conviction in his life that he did not have the courage to follow it. He was a man of unlimited courage, of limited resources, and of unbounded patriotism."

Senator Lodge then took the floor to speak briefly of his friend. He had uttered only a few words when his eyes filled with tears and his voice failed.

"Mr. President," he said, "I rise simply to second the resolution offered by the senator from Virginia. Mr. Roosevelt served his country in war. He was president of the United States and as vice president he presided over this body. He was a great patriot, a great American, a great man. He was devoted throughout his life to his country. He tried to do his duty as a servant of the people. At this moment, Mr. President, thought and memories so crowd upon me that I can say no more."

**"America His Occupation."**  
Senator Calder of New York, representing the colonel's home state, said: "Col. Roosevelt was our foremost citizen in private life. Of all those before the public at the time of his greatest activity he made by far the deepest impression upon our national life. As a citizen Mr. Roosevelt approached the ideal. His occupation was America."

The senators appointed to attend the funeral were: Senators Lodge, Martin, Wadsworth, Calder, Johnson of California, Knox, Kellogg, Poindexter, Curtis, and Taft.

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## INCISIVE, INFECTIOUS PHRASES MARKED COLONEL'S UTTERANCES

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Field expressions and apt phrases characterized Col. Roosevelt during his entire public career. His outspoken statements on every subject sometimes made friends and sometimes enemies, but always they created comment. Here are some of his famous utterances, though the "delighted" and "bully" were used on all occasions:

"And more than that, don't you do it if you expect me to pussy-foot on any single issue I have raised."—To a Republican delegate at Oyster Bay, April 5, 1916, discussing his possible nomination for the presidency.

"When I started for Africa, some, particularly in Wall street, hoped my return would do his duty."—Upon returning from his African hunting expedition.

"Good-by. I am going down to see how the ditch is getting along."—On Bay Road Cross drive, June 18, 1917.

"It's a bad trait to bite the hand that feeds you."—Reply to an attack by William Howard Taft, at Worcester, Mass., April 28, 1912.

"Frame-up" was his terse characterization of the John D. Archbold attack, and senate investigation at the same time.

"Natural and habitual falsifier," was his parting shot at William Barnes when he sailed away on his South American trip.

"Bourbons, bourgeois, and reactionaries," is the way he termed the Republican leaders during the summer campaign of 1914.

"Weasel words," he branded the scheme for "universal military training," explaining that "voluntary" like a weasel, sucked the strength from the "universal."

In the Metropolitan magazine, July, 1917, he referred to the refusal of the department to permit him to go abroad at the head of a volunteer

Recognition in House.  
The resolution adopted by the house was presented by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, a Democrat, who lauded the former president.

"Those who could not agree with him politically," he said, "found in him a ready foe, splendidly equipped to defend the position he took. He was a man of tremendous energy, a perfect engine force, and has rendered his country splendid service in all his public life, as governor of our greatest state, as vice president, and as president of the United States. He loved his country, and his long public career, as well as his career since his retirement from public life, was characterized by intense political patriotism."

**House Committee Named.**  
Speaker Clark appointed the following committee to attend the funeral: Representatives Kitchin, North Carolina; Sherry, Kentucky; Webb, North Carolina; Flood, Virginia; Dent, Alabama; Padgett, Tennessee; Sherwood, Ohio; Stedman, North Carolina; Estep, Louisiana; McAndrews, Illinois; Gallivan, Massachusetts; Smith, New York; Mann, Illinois; Fordney, Michigan; Gillett, Massachusetts; Volstead, Minnesota; Cooper, Wisconsin; Kahn, California; Butler, Pennsylvania; Mott, New York; Hicks, New York; Chandler, New York; Cannon, Illinois; Rodden, Illinois; Bowers, West Virginia.

**BRITISH GRIEVE WITH AMERICANS FOR ROOSEVELT**  
LONDON, Jan. 6.—News of the death of former President Roosevelt became known in London through a cable message to the Associated Press, which was immediately transmitted to official circles, where the keenest regret was expressed.

Col. Roosevelt, who always was a popular figure in England in general, became even more popular during the war because of his unflinching support of the allies.

Col. Roosevelt's references to the necessity of British supremacy on the seas were given wide currency during the discussions on the freedom of the seas.

The afternoon papers print prominently the early announcement of the colonel's death. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"By his death America loses a great citizen, the allies a good friend, and the world a vivid, interesting, and virile personality that can ill be spared."

**Praise by Ontario Premier.**  
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 6.—Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, said today: "His sturdy support of the allied cause will long endear his memory to Britons the world over."

army, and the counter proposal of Mr. Baker, in the following words: "It must come from doubtless well-meaning military men of the red-tape and pipe-clay school who are hidebound in the pedantry of that kind of wooden militarism which is only one degree worse than its extreme opposite, the folly which believes that an army can be improvised between sunrise and sunset."

Divided allegiance was a target for repeated attack. "In this country now there is no room for 50-50 men who are half German and half American."—Oyster Bay, Aug. 10, 1917.

"Any man who hates England more than he loves the United States should be thrown out of the country."—Oyster Bay Road Cross drive, June 18, 1917.

"Absolutely mischievous." Is one of his more recent criticisms directed at some of the famous "fourteen points" of President Wilson.

"Rubber stamp congress" was used in connection with the president's reelection appeal for a Democratic congress.

"Speak softly, but carry a big stick." "I'm for the square deal."

"Malfeasance of great wealth." "Perfidious ally, or Ralsuli dead." "The strenuous life."

"The short and ugly word."

"Like King Agag" "stepping softly." "My hat's in the ring."

"Mollycoddle; pussyfoot; bully." "Ananias club; delighted; muck-raker."

"We stand at Armageddon." "An out-patient of Bedlam."

"Mr. Two-Face."

"Every reform movement has a fringe of lunacy."

"Predatory wealth."

"Nature faker."

"Heaten to a frazzle."

**ABOLISH HYPHEN ROOSEVELT'S LAST WORDS TO PUBLIC**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—What was the last public statement by Col. Roosevelt was read last night at an "All-American concert" here under the auspices of the American Defense society, of which he was honorary president.

"I cannot be with you and so all I can do is to wish you Godspeed," it read. "There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over."

"If he tries to keep segregated with men of his own origin and separated from the rest of America, then he isn't doing his part as an American."

"We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile."

"There are plenty of persons who have already made the assertion that they believe the American people have a right to the foreign associations which most directly interfere with the complete Americanization of our people. Our principle in this matter should be absolutely simple."

"In the first place we should insist that if the immigrant who comes here in good faith become an American and assimilates himself to us, he shall be treated on an exact equality with every one else, for it is an outrage to discriminate against any such man because of creed or birthplace or origin. But this is predicated upon the man's becoming in very fact an American and nothing but an American."

## CABINET ECHOES APPRECIATION OF EX-PRESIDENT

McAdoo Also Joins Tribute; Praises Panama Canal Creation.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Officials of President Wilson's cabinet today said of Col. Roosevelt:

Acting Secretary of State Mr. Frank Polk: "I am distressed indeed at the death of Mr. Roosevelt. He was one of the most striking figures in the history of this country, and in fact, his time. It is impossible to measure today what he did to arouse the moral conscience of the American people."

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war: "His relations to the navy and to the army are, of course, a part of the history of those two services, and during his career which was a long one, his terms as president he brought to bear upon economic problems of the greatest moment. I do not know any career which combines so many diversified and intensely personal activities—frontiersman, explorer, naturalist, seaman, soldier, executive, publicist. In each of these relations he was conspicuous and left his mark."

**Unfettered by Convention.**  
Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy—He has blazed new paths in the navy. He has been a leader in the story of those two services, and during his career which was a long one, his terms as president he brought to bear upon economic problems of the greatest moment. I do not know any career which combines so many diversified and intensely personal activities—frontiersman, explorer, naturalist, seaman, soldier, executive, publicist. In each of these relations he was conspicuous and left his mark."

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior—Col. Roosevelt was a great man, a very great man, great in his life and in his personality, great in his conception of America's place in the world. He will sit at one of the high tables.

Calder Glass, secretary of the treasury—Col. Roosevelt was an extraordinary figure and leaves a large void in the life of the nation. He was a patriotic endeavor and useful achievement of which those who most respected and honored him will always be proud.

Director General McAdoo—Col. Roosevelt's prodigious activities made him one of the most conspicuous figures in public life. We are too late to place a just estimate of his life and work, but he will be distinguished for one great achievement—the construction of the Panama canal.

**A TRUE KNIGHT, WOMEN'S VIEWS ON ROOSEVELT**  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Women in Washington reacted today with expressions of deep sympathy at the death of Col. Roosevelt. "All the world will grieve over the death of Col. Roosevelt," said Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative from Montana. "He was a man of feeling and immediate action, a rare kind of manhood after the youth of America might well learn from his lives."

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party—Col. Roosevelt had long been an active friend of the woman's movement. He was one of the first leaders in this country to endorse the federal suffrage amendment. In his desire for cause of freedom and the cause of women, he was a staunch defender.

Former State Senator Helen D. De Haven, who is a member of the national committee on taxation camp activities—It is the passing of the most romantic figure in American history. He had been for many years one of the most valiant friends of the woman's movement—the woman's right of women to be themselves.

Miss Mabel Boardman, executive of the executive committee of the National Woman's party—It is very hard to think of Col. Roosevelt as not among the living. He was a man of such human vitality and such marked



NET ECHOES  
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Praises Panama  
anal Creation.

CHICAGO SAW  
T. R.'S BIG FIGHTS;  
WORSHIPED HIM

Here He Became the  
Great Bull Moose; Here  
He Bared "Big Stick."

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.] President Wilson's cabinet today paid tribute to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. Secretary of State Mr. Frank B. Rowland, in a speech, said that the nation was proud to have had Roosevelt as its president. He said that Roosevelt's life was a noble example to all Americans. He said that Roosevelt's death was a great loss to the nation. He said that Roosevelt's memory would live on in the hearts of all Americans.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.] The Chicago Evening Schools today held a memorial service for Theodore Roosevelt. The service was held in the evening and was attended by a large number of students and teachers. The service was a very moving one and the students sang many songs in honor of Roosevelt. The service was a very successful one and the students were very proud to have had Roosevelt as their president.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919.

MELTING OUT PURE AMERICANISM

How Chicago Evening Schools Are Teaching the Foreign-Born to Help Themselves and the Nation.



W. M. Monroe being taught some new wrinkles in mechanics by Steve Kenan.

Chicagoans Laud Colonel's  
'Redblooded Americanism'

Illinoisans in all walks of life gave testimony to Col. Roosevelt's greatness and his illustrious achievements. Among these were the following:

FORMER GOV. CHARLES S. DENEN—Col. Roosevelt was indeed a remarkable man, physically, intellectually and morally. He was trained for service to the people in city, state and national affairs. His knowledge and experience in political affairs, his boldness and promptness in executing his policies, his broad understanding of the needs of the country, made him a leader who appealed strongly to the imagination of the people. He had become an institution of the country and his untimely death will be deeply mourned by a grateful people.

"Greatest American Since Lincoln." FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE A. CARPENTER—I believe that the great mass of the American people feel as I do that our country could not suffer a greater loss than by the death of Col. Roosevelt.

JUDGE THOMAS TAYLOR JR. JR. PELLATE COURT—He was the greatest American statesman since Lincoln. He was the young man's beau ideal—right, democratic, cheerful, keen, courageous, strong, pure—always doing something worth while and always going in the right direction.

"His Americanism Unalloyed." JACOB M. DICKINSON, former secretary of war—He was one of the greatest men of the world, a great patriot, and his death is a great loss to the country. He had served the nation well during the dark hours of war with his unflinching and unalloyed Americanism. He will be enshrined in the heart of America forever.

JAMES B. FORGAN—He was a great patriot and a great man. As a man he was always ready to serve his country at any cost to himself. And in service he was equally as soldier and statesman.

MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN—"It is a tremendous loss to the country. He was one of the first men to awaken the conscience of the American people.

Had to Admire Him. LEVY MAYER—The world has lost its greatest leader and the United States its most wonderful representative—easily its leader without peer in private life.

JANE ADDAMS—Col. Roosevelt was one of the most outstanding figures in America. I always admired him very much and had the greatest respect for the tenacity with which he clung to his principles and ideas. While I did not always agree with him in some things, every one had to admire him.

JAMES R. ANGELL, acting president, University of Chicago—Mr. Roosevelt's death is most unfortunate at this time, for he would have been a great moral force in facing the problems of reconstruction. Although I differed profoundly from him on many of his policies, I believe that his leadership, his fearlessness, and his high appreciation of self-reliance and individuality would have been of inestimable value in helping to solve the political and industrial problems of the immediate future.

"A Little Ahead of People." FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, former secretary of the treasury—Col. Roosevelt will go down in history as one of America's greatest presidents. He was of great value to America in winning the war through his advocacy of preparedness.

H. H. MERRICK, president National Security League—The greatest American of our day has passed on. Roosevelt in history will rank with Lincoln and Washington. Roosevelt's spirit was present on our battle fronts. A splendid man, a splendid friend, above all, a great American.

JUDGE MARCUS KAVANAGH—No man was so needed at this time. His wide grasp on the present political situation, his courage, his acknowledged patriotism, made him invaluable, especially during the last four or five years. He will rank with five or six of the greatest men of our history.

EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE, attorney general of Illinois—With all his impulsiveness and impetuosity, he was generally right in his views. He was just a little ahead of the people. The great character in American political life has passed into history.

Tributes by Italians. CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI, director Chicago Grand Opera company—America has lost one of her most illustrious and one of her most noble sons in her political and intellectual life.

OSCAR DURANTE, editor L'Italia—The seven and a half years in which Col. Roosevelt was president constitute one of the most auspicious periods of the political and administrative history of the country.

Northwestern "U" Gave T. R. First Honor Degree

While Theodore Roosevelt was the recipient of many honorary degrees from universities throughout the world, it fell to Northwestern university in Evanston to first honor him the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him on June 12, 1893, by President Thomas F. Holgate, at which time Col. Roosevelt was the speaker at commencement exercises.

Name Street After T. R., Ald. Maypole Suggests

There may be a street in Chicago named after Theodore Roosevelt. Ald. George M. Maypole, who is preparing a list of new street names, proposed that nothing more appropriate for the city to do than to name one of the streets after Col. Roosevelt.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

An unidentified woman, about 30 years old, was killed last night by a Chicago Junction railroad train at Forty-third and Loomis streets.

COLONEL'S LIFE,  
WORK PRAISED  
BY GOVERNORS

Chiefs of States Accord  
Honors to His  
Memory.

The esteem with which Col. Roosevelt was held throughout the country was expressed by the governors of the various states when news of his death was received by them. Expressions of sorrow by the state executives follow:

Frank O. Lowden, Illinois—The nation has suffered a loss it cannot well afford at this time. Theodore Roosevelt has been a dominant force in American public life for thirty years. His robust and fearless Americanism was like a bugle call to his countrymen, whenever danger threatened from within or without. Whether in office or private life, he was a leader of thought and an inspirer of action. And now, with the new problems which the end of the war has brought, his voice will be sorely missed. It is fortunate, indeed, for the coming years that he lived long enough to give us utterance to many of the most important questions which confront us. Whenever despotism, whether the despotism of some future Hohenzollern or a Bolshevik shall threaten, Theodore Roosevelt, though in his grave, will speak to the American people with compelling voice. He is still the valiant foe of greed, oppression, and injustice. He is not dead but gone to join his brave, beloved boy. He will live forever in the hearts of the American people.

Albert E. Sleeper, Michigan—Col. Roosevelt was especially beloved in Michigan, and the state, which always gave him its support and honored him when he was living, will certainly mourn his death and cherish his memory.

Albert H. Smith, New York—The people of the state of New York learn with deepest regret of the death of one of our most distinguished sons, Theodore Roosevelt. He was for years a leading figure not only in this country but throughout the world. The record of his illustrious service will stand while the state lasts.

Martin G. Brumbaugh, Pennsylvania—The death of Mr. Roosevelt is a great calamity. He was a militant teacher of American rights and national honor. His voice has been heard round the world. America has lost a great voice and a commanding figure in its leadership of true democracy.

W. D. Stephens, California—Theodore Roosevelt was one of America's greatest presidents. He was patriotic to the core. He thought always in terms of America. His name will go down in history with that of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant. Theodore Roosevelt is America's fourth immortal.

Julius C. Gunter, Colorado—The country has lost one of its greatest constructive statesmen, whose services would have been invaluable in the stupendous reconstruction period now before us.

Frederick D. Gardner, Missouri—I have always recognized in Col. Roosevelt a strong, earnest, and sincere advocate of those things which he believed to be just and necessary.

Swift & Company's store of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.60 cents per pound—Advertisement.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Chief Justice White and other members of the Supreme court paid unusual tribute to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt. The court adjourned immediately after the announcement of his death.

Chief Justice White tonight said: "Mr. Roosevelt's death brings to me a sense of deep sorrow, of personal loss. While he was president his kindly consideration never failed and many opportunities were afforded me for observing the highness of his ideals and his courage, all of which combined to make him the distinguished, not to say phenomenal, man he was."

Associate Justice William R. Day, secretary of state in the McKinley cabinet, and who was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1903 to the Supreme court, said: "Every one appreciates that we have lost one of the greatest Americans, one of the first citizens of the world, at a time when we can ill afford to lose him."

Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter said: "The death of Col. Roosevelt is a great loss to the country."

Associate Justice Joseph McKenna said: "The country has suffered a great loss in the death of Col. Roosevelt. He was a man of very great qualities."

FATHER-IN-LAW OF CAPT. ARCHIE TAKEN BY DEATH

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—Thomas St. John Lockwood, father-in-law of Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, died Saturday night, but the fact did not become generally known until this morning, when the home was communicated with in reference to the death of Mr. Roosevelt. Mrs. Archie Roosevelt arrived here from New York this forenoon.

Capt. Roosevelt was accompanying her when a message overtook him on the train which he left at the next station with the purpose of going immediately to Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Derby Starts Home.

Aiken, S. C., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Richard Derby, who was Miss Ethel Roosevelt, left here today for Oyster Bay, N. Y. She was accompanied by Maj. Thomas Hitchcock, at whose home she and her two children had been guests for several weeks.

ROOSEVELT GRIEVED MUCH  
Over Death of Quentin

Although outwardly Col. Roosevelt bore a brave exterior after hearing the news of the death of his boy, Quentin, a recent happening indicated that he secretly grieved terribly. Harold I. Tokes said:

Miss Josephine Stryker, Col. Roosevelt's private secretary, told Mr. Roosevelt's death brought to a dentist a week ago to have several teeth extracted, his physicians thinking that his system was being poisoned by pus pockets about some of his teeth. Gas was administered, and when Col. Roosevelt came out from under its influence he broke into a violent fit of weeping for the loss of his lad.

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STAMPS

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Purchases  
TODAY

Not to save S. & H. Stamps  
is like leaving part of your  
change on the counter.



## MEN IN CONGRESS OF ONE OPINION ON ROOSEVELT

Individual Views Place  
Him on High Pedestal  
in World History.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT)  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Theodore Roosevelt was acknowledged by members of congress of all parties to have been one of the greatest of men.  
Republicans and Democrats, men who had been his bitter opponents in political life, and men who were alike anxious to pay tribute to his achievements, his worth to his country, and his character.  
Vice President Marshall, presiding officer of the senate, said: "The greatest safety to the republic arises from the sharp clashes of the men whose ideas are as far apart as the poles. This clashing of ideas enables the common people at large to pursue a middle course. The late president undoubtedly will leave a permanent impression upon American life."

**Needed in Reconstruction.**  
Other senate tributes were: Senator Lenoir of Wisconsin—I regard Col. Roosevelt's death as a very great calamity for the nation. His usefulness is familiar to all, but I believe that his greatest usefulness might have been in the future. No one can now foresee what America must go through in the period of readjustment, and Col. Roosevelt's sterling Americanism, courage, and practical judgment upon domestic questions especially would have been of the greatest value in placing the nation upon the path of true progress in the future.

Senator Lewis of Illinois—The death of Col. Roosevelt is the loss of a great man, of a great force, and of a great benefit to America. What ever differences men may have with Col. Roosevelt on party lines, or political principles, all must certify that his fight for cleanliness and integrity in public life did much to rid the nation of corruption in public affairs. All must admit that his labors to force corporate monopoly to yield to private welfare and personal rights started this country upon the course of justice.

**No 'Legatee to His Estate.'**  
Senator Harding of Ohio—He was one of the foremost citizens of the world, in a most extraordinary way, and he was the most vigorous and courageous American of his time. There is no direct legatee to his vast political estate.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa—His virile American utterances were helping to bring order out of the chaotic chaos. In my judgment he was the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln.

Senator New of Indiana—Intellectually he was in the first rank among those who have figured in our public life, and for whose aid and application he was without an equal. He was a true patriot, a thorough American at all times and in all respects.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania—We had our differences, as men will have in political controversies, but I am glad to be able to say that in 25 years our political and personal relations were upon a cordial basis. During a recent period the country owes him a debt of infinite gratitude for the way in which he urged the importance of preparedness.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota—He was a great commoner, who in his heart, cherished the causes of the masses—a man of the most intense patriotism who placed the advancement of humanity and the cause of his country above all other considerations.

**From Former Running Mate.**  
Senator Johnson of California—The greatest American of our generation has passed away. He had a true vision, a higher courage, a wiser statesmanship than any of our time. I cannot speak of him in ordinary terms. To me he had no parallel—none approached him in virility or force or profound knowledge of varied subjects.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon—A true, more loyal American never lived. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania—His life was so abundant, so open, and so familiar that observations at this time upon his career as a statesman would be superfluous if not misplaced. Yesterday he was America's greatest living human asset.

**From House Members.**  
Representative McMillin of Missouri—He was the greatest American of our time. When others spoke with unctuous equivocation he spoke out; he dared and did when others paled. We are his debtors for his tremendous labors in the regeneration of our public life, for the quickening of our national spirit, for the reanimation of our patriotism.

Representative James R. Mann—I think Roosevelt was the most wonderful individual character of the world. He was a student of mankind and so prodigiously active that his influence was tremendous and his loss will be deeply felt here and in other countries.

Representative Fessenden, chairman of the Republican congressional committee—His death at this moment is a national calamity. Never were his talents so much needed as now.

Former Speaker Cannon—Col. Roosevelt's place in history will be as one of the greatest presidents of the republic. He kept in closer touch with the legislative department than any other president I have known.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts—Col. Roosevelt was the most remarkable man America has produced since the civil war. His general knowledge was unbounded, his personal magnetism extraordinary.

Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska—It is inexpressible sorrowful that he should be taken away at this crisis in the affairs of government and mankind.

## Little Stories of Roosevelt Shed Light on Character

"Mr. Roosevelt's creed?" writes Jacob Rills, his close friend for years in police work in New York. "Find it in a speech he made to the Bible society a year ago. 'If we read the book right,' he said, 'we read a book that teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in the world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by a man who is neither a weakling nor a coward; by a man who, in the fullest sense of the word, is a true Christian, like Greatheart, Bunyan's hero.'"

Mr. Roosevelt was a tireless reader of books and on his long railroad trips usually carried half a dozen volumes. But the pocket of his traveling coat always held one stoutly bound, well thumbed book—a copy of "Plutarch's Lives." On campaign tours and pleasure jaunts he took a daily half hour dose of Plutarch.

"I've read this little volume close to a thousand times," he said one day, "but it is ever new."

This poem by Hamlin Garland was one of his favorites:

O old woods and rivers and untrod  
Sweep of sod,  
I recall that I know you,  
I have felt you and worshipped you.  
I cannot be robbed of the memory  
Of horse and plow,  
Of bird and flower,  
Nor the song of the Ulimitable West Wind.

"Better faithful than famous" used to be one of his characteristic sayings. Wrote Jacob Rills in his life of the former president. "It has been said that his greatest usefulness might have been in the future. No one can now foresee what America must go through in the period of readjustment, and Col. Roosevelt's sterling Americanism, courage, and practical judgment upon domestic questions especially would have been of the greatest value in placing the nation upon the path of true progress in the future."

Soon after the Roosevelt took up their residence at the White House a young society woman asked one of the president's younger boys if he did not dislike the "common boys" he met at the public school. The boy looked at her in derision for a moment and then replied:

"My papa says there are only tall boys and short boys and good boys and bad boys, and that's all the kind of boys there are."

When the leader of the Rough Riders returned from the Spanish-American war, he found all his children crowded near a pole from which he had a large flag of their own manufacture. Inquired:

"To Col. Roosevelt."

He said that the tribute touched him more deeply than any of the previous demonstrations accorded him.

"Theodore Roosevelt is a humorist," wrote Homer Davenport, the Philadelphia Public Ledger Oct. 23, 1910. "In the multitude of his strenuousness this, the most human of his accomplishments, has apparently been overlooked. There is a similarity between his humor and Mark Twain's. If Col. Roosevelt were on the vaudeville stage he would be a competitor of Harry Lauder. At Denver, at the stock growers' banquet during his recent western trip, Col. Roosevelt was at his best. He made three speeches that day and was eating his sixth meal, yet he was in the best of fettle. You couldn't pick a halfpenny that could stick straight through his story of the blue roan cow. He can

## RED CROSS WORK FAILS TO HALT FINE BY STELK

Mrs. C. M. Baker, 5421 Cornell avenue, a Red Cross worker, was fined \$5 by Judge Stelk in the Automobile court yesterday on a charge of parking her car in Washington street for an hour and five minutes. Dec. 30. Mrs. Baker admitted she was shopping at the time.

When the case was called, Mrs. Baker asked:

"Doesn't my work for the Red Cross at other times justify my discharge in this case?"

In a decision of the Supreme court of Rhode Island, the court responded, "handed down June 19, 1918, it was held that even a naval officer could not violate the law unless he was on an actual errand for the government and the errand required such violation. However, in view of the fact that you admitted your guilt, I will remit the costs."

Mrs. Baker smiled and paid the fine.

## Live South of 43d Street? Better Boil the Water, Then

Residents south of Forty-third street should boil the drinking water for a day or two. There was a fire early yesterday at University avenue and Sixty-third street. A fire engine pumped out the basement, and Health Commissioner Robertson fears some sewage may have gotten into the supply pipes.

## SATISFACTION

The nutritional needs of a poorly nourished babe, a fast-growing boy or girl, or an anemic adult, are more perfectly satisfied by

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

than by any other tonic-food. Its particular mission is to help Nature form new, red blood, build up wasted tissue and nourish the tired, thread-worn nerves.

For satisfaction, Scott's—  
it builds up strength.

Scott & Borne, Bloomfield, N. J.

## COUNTRY LOSES MAN SHE NEEDS, SAYS W. H. TAFT

Hughes and Bryan Give  
Praise to His  
Memory.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—Commenting on the death of Mr. Roosevelt, William H. Taft today said:

"I am deeply shocked by the death of Col. Roosevelt. I saw him in the hospital six weeks ago and he seemed to be vigorous. He was suffering from rheumatism, but his voice was strong, his personality as vigorous as ever, and his interest in the questions of the day as tense and acute as always."

"I mourn his loss personally and I greatly regret it for the sake of his country."

Asked if he thought Col. Roosevelt's death would affect the international future of the nation, Mr. Taft replied:

"That's a very difficult question to answer. His influence and advice were important. His patriotic Americanism will be missed."

**High Tribute by Hughes.**  
New York, Jan. 6.—Charles Evans Hughes today paid high tribute to Col. Roosevelt, declaring "his greatest service was in the last years, when, as a private citizen, he had aroused the nation out of its lethargy and indifference and supplied the driving force of a ceaseless and powerful demand which lay behind the efforts which made victory in the world war possible."

"The death of Col. Roosevelt," Mr. Hughes added, "is an irreparable loss to the nation. His virility and courage were a constant inspiration. He personified the Americanism of the nation. He demanded the recognition and performance of our national obligation in the war."

"Back of all that was done in the war was the pressure of his relentless insistence. In response to his patriotic call the safety of civilization and in this hour of complete victory the whole world is his debtor."

**Dewey Gives His Praise.**  
Former Senator Chauncey M. Dewey, who nominated Roosevelt for the New York state assembly when he was only 17 and who persuaded Thomas C. Platt, the Republican state leader, to acquiesce in his nomination for the governorship of New York at the close of the Spanish-American war, a step that brought him to the presidency, said:

"Col. Roosevelt was one of the great men of our period. It was my great fortune to know him from his boyhood. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, declared that 'Mr. Roosevelt's hold on the people has seldom been paralleled; his great courage was what the people admired. I don't think Col. Roosevelt was afraid of anything and I believe that the nation's one public man can take from his life, the one that will be of the greatest value to the nation is that of courage in public life.'"

"I admired him greatly," Thomas A. Edison said. "He was one of our greatest Americans. He was straight, honest, and brave."

**Honors an Old Friend.**  
Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"I regard the death of Col. Roosevelt as a very great loss. He rendered service of incalculable benefit to the world. I knew him for thirty-five years in all his public activities. I worked with him and every one, even those who differed with him, conceded his sincerity of purpose, his high motives and his anxiety to serve the people."

**"Mourning by All"—Bryan.**  
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.—William Jennings Bryan, who is staying in Baltimore while his wife is undergoing treatment at Johns Hopkins hospital, paid the following tribute to Col. Roosevelt:

"The rare qualities which won for Col. Roosevelt a multitude of devoted followers naturally arrayed against him a host of opponents, but his death was an end to controversy and he will be mourned by foe as well as by friend. He was a great American and made to his generation. His picturesque career will form a fascinating chapter in our nation's history."

**Official headquarters for Boy Scouts of America**

Scouts of America

Scouts of America

Scouts of America

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## Extracts from His Speeches Show Colonel's Wide Vision

Following are some quotations from addresses by Col. Roosevelt, which show his versatility and his views on many subjects:

**From Bar Harbor, Maine, lecture, April 23, 1910:**  
The greatest of all curses is the curse of sterility, and the severest of all condemnations should be visited upon the willful sterile. The first essential in any civilization is that the man and the woman shall be father and mother of healthy children, so that the race shall increase and not decrease.

**From address at Logansport, Ind., Sept. 21, 1902:**  
It is the merest truisim to say that in the modern world industrialism is the great factor in the growth of nations. Material prosperity is the foundation upon which a very mighty national structure must be built. Of course there must be more than this. There must be a high moral purpose, a life of the spirit which finds its expression in many different ways; but unless material prosperity exists also there is scant room in which to develop the higher life.

**From lecture on "The World Movement" at the University of Berlin, May 18, 1910:**  
It is no impossible dream to build up a civilization in which moral, ethical development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall all alike be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of man.

**From a statement as president on Nov. 8, 1904:**  
I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me.

**Unjust war is to be abhorred;** but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it; and woe thrice to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise.

**COAST TO COAST  
TRIP FINISHED IN  
50 FLYING HOURS**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The four army airplanes which left San Diego, Cal., Dec. 4 on the first transcontinental army flight ever undertaken, landed this afternoon at Bolling field, near Washington. Maj. Albert Smith commanded the flight which started from San Diego.

The elapsed flying time of the whole trip was fifty hours, the distance covered being estimated at between 3,600 and 4,000 miles. The flight was completed with the usual map and regular air route across the southern portion of the country.

**Bonds Free Berg and Pals;  
Now Sam Can Get Married**

Another chapter in the abbreviated burns of Samuel Berg and Jeanette Goodman was supplied yesterday when Mr. Berg was charged with vagrancy in a complaint signed by Capt. Patrick Hogan of Marquette police station. He was bound to have served two months in the house of correction in New York for picking pockets.

Martin Jonas, arrested as he was leaving into his safety deposit box, containing \$2,438 in jewels, valued at \$7,000, was charged with vagrancy and receiving stolen property. The property and money are in possession of Capt. Hogan, who obtained them with a search warrant yesterday. Harry Schiefman, the other man arrested at Jonas' house, was charged with vagrancy.

However, at 7 o'clock last evening all three obtained their liberty on bonds, and so far as the police are concerned the wedding may now be prosecuted to a happy consummation.

**ROTOGRAVURE PORTRAIT OF  
Theodore Roosevelt  
READY FOR FRAMING  
FREE—With Sunday's Tribune**

Official headquarters for Boy Scouts of America

Scouts of America

Scouts of America

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## YANKS LOSE OUT ON THOSE RHINE VACATION TRIPS

Leaves for 3,000 to Go to  
Coblentz Canceled at  
Last Minute.

BY PARKE BROWN.  
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]  
[By Special Cable.]

COBLENTZ, Jan. 6.—Recently proposed plans to create leave areas within the territory held by the American army of occupation have been disappointed by headquarters with the result that the hopes of soldiers in outlying posts to visit Coblentz and other cities have been postponed.

The situation concerning leaves is confused. There have been none so far and the plan was to provide quarters in three cities and to give the men on leave trips up and down the Rhine. This was to go into effect today when 2,000 were scheduled to come to Coblentz.

The Y. M. C. A. had completed preparations to serve meals in the big festival hall which was taken over as a center for enlisted men. But last night word was sent from army headquarters that the leave plan had been canceled and that the big special mess was not needed.

**700 Yanks Visit Coblentz.**  
Yet today about 700 men on leave came to Coblentz. Plans for entertaining them were further upset by an unexpected decision giving the German citizens the use of festival hall for their regular Sunday afternoon concert. This necessitated calling off a band concert and two hours of movies and entertainment advertised for the enlisted men.

With 700 visitors idling in the streets the Y. M. C. A. hurriedly met the situation by staging a show in Leerswerth, a smaller hall which they control.

What eventually will be done about leave areas is uncertain, but there is a feeling that something should be done soon, as the men cooped up in small villages, however picturesque and interesting, may be growing restless because of the lack of liberty.

**Get Only Short Leave.**  
The 700 men in Coblentz today were allowed to come only through a misunderstanding in the Third army corps, and even they were required to get back before 10 o'clock at night, so only those within striking distance could take advantage of the limited privilege.

There is little hope of any leaves for enlisted men to Paris or London from this area. A recent order prohibits giving officers leaves to Paris until further notice.

However, there is one cheerful note in the word that cars soon will be available to bring cigars, chocolates and other little luxuries of which there has been a shortage. Until recently there was only one day's rations ahead here, and all railroad facilities were needed to bring in a supply sufficient for an emergency. That is almost accomplished now, and it is said that cars soon will be available for something besides necessities.

**STANDARDIZED CATALOGS**

**WILSON AT TU 'GOD'**

Hurls Kisses  
Balcony in  
Admiring

BY RICHARD  
Chicago Tribune-Ne  
[Copyright]  
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**BY concentrating part of our facilities on the production of catalogs in two standard sizes—6x9 and 8x10 (to fit a small envelope)—we are able to effect a large saving in the cost. This covers the same high grade workmanship for which we are known in the Central West—good enameled paper, included in a first class job. The saving results from an immense quantity of machinery and workmanship adapted to special requirements and on paper bought in car lots.**

**PRICE SCALE**

16 pp. and over	24 pp.	32 pp.	48 pp.	64 pp.
1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
2000	2400	2800	3200	3600
4000	4800	5600	6400	7200
8000	9600	11200	12800	14400
16000	19200	22400	25600	28800

In case you cannot use either of these sizes, we will print in your particular size. Our color presses print in two colors and our color plates in four colors. We will make a single failure in setting matter a Direct-Mail campaign. We will be glad to call at your convenience.

**The Wallace Press**  
Engravers and Printers of  
High Grade Advertising Matter  
540 Harrison St. Phone Wabash 1011

**THE man who  
spent his  
money respects  
the man who  
saved.**

Deposits made on or before  
January 13th draw interest  
from the 1st of the month.

**Fort Dearborn**  
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK  
Mourne and Clark Streets

**ECONOMICAL WOMEN  
must have THE TRIBUNE—  
because much of its advertising  
—merchandising news—is  
found in any other newspaper.**

**Wear-Ever**  
Aluminum Cooking Utensils

were unobtainable for home use. It soon will be possible, however, to resume manufacturing a complete line of "Wear-Ever" in quantities sufficient to meet the ever-growing national demand for these sturdy, durable and beautiful utensils.

"Wear-Ever" utensils are made in one piece from thick, hard sheet aluminum. No joints or seams in which food can lodge. Cannot rust, chip or scale. Are pure and safe.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., Dept. 3669, New Kensington, Pa.

**Wear-Ever**  
Aluminum Cooking Utensils

HUNDREDS of thousands of aluminum utensils were made for service in the Army and Navy—giant steam-jacketed kettles, coffee urns, service outfits and other utensils for battle-ships, transports, field kitchens, cantonments and hospitals.

As a result, during the war some sizes and styles of

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**WILSON AT TU 'GOD'**

Hurls Kisses  
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# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED 1837.  
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1895, AT  
THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF  
MARCH 3, 1879.All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent  
to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune  
assumes no responsibility for their return or non-return.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with  
foreign nations she always be in the  
right; but our country, right or wrong."  
—Stephen Decatur.

## THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the  
Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—  
development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and  
develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals  
and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT—1858-1919.

Theodore Roosevelt, the plus American, is dead  
before age or infirmity could subtract much from  
the physical energy or anything from the mind of  
a man who sometimes dominated and during his  
mature life always influenced American life.

Roosevelt virtually died with his boots on, as he  
imagined he might have asked to die. If he had  
lived he might have been president again. Fate,  
which he constantly dared and which generally  
smiled on him as upon a loving enemy, denied him  
what would have been his second election but his  
third presidency.

What might have happened in the next election  
any one can guess and no one knows. Roosevelt  
was incapable of quitting on anything. He might  
have tried again and he might have won. It might  
have been a disaster for him to have tried again  
and won.

What we know is that he was taken as a great  
shock by the lightning. He did not waver. He was  
struck down. And this, we think, would have  
pleased this plus American if he could have con-  
templated it in advance—that he go unwithered and  
not staid, not in a palsied old age of indifference  
to everything except rheumatic pains, but in a  
vibrant declining age.

He lived to see the war end as he wanted it to  
end, to see such an American army as he wanted  
to see engaged successfully in such work as he  
wanted Americans to engage in. It was a senti-  
mental thought regarding Lord Roberts and Gen.  
Kitchener that they did not live to see the success  
of movements in the counsel for and operation of  
which they were vital. Roosevelt lived to see, and  
that prime satisfaction is a consolation to his  
friends.

He would have gone to war if he had been ac-  
cepted. He was the head of an American Samur-  
ai family. His sons went. Quentin died, and we know  
enough of Roosevelt to know that he did not la-  
ment. He and Mrs. Roosevelt took their loss. A  
law of life had operated. It was the essence of  
Roosevelt that he lived and did not complain.

Others of his sons were wounded, and all served,  
were decorated because they had done their duty  
and more, and we know that Roosevelt gloried in  
what they did and in what happened to them if it  
happened when they were doing their best, and he would  
have been glad if he could have been sharing the  
hazard and the satisfaction of duty done in danger.

## A HUMAN NIAGARA.

Theodore Roosevelt was the greatest energy in  
the greatest diversity. He was a Niagara of human  
effort rushing at a hundred precipices. He fol-  
lowed that formula of life which seeks happiness  
by increasing the effort as the hazard grows in  
threat. He may have shortened his life ten or  
fifteen years by exploring the Amazon at a time  
of life when even men whose lives have been active  
might reasonably prefer the armchair to the Ama-  
zon.

This was an astonishing thing for an ex-president  
and powerful leader in the United States to do—a  
thing probably without parallel in biography. Young  
men leave the best or all of their lives in such  
adventures, but Roosevelt, a domestic man with a  
family he adored, plunges into fevered  
swamps in a region hostile to the life of the white,  
reckless with poisons—simply because he must be  
active, because the adventure was new, and be-  
cause in his life he sought his happiness in activity  
directed against hazard for a purpose.

It is almost a moral inventory of Theodore Ro-  
osevelt to catalogue the various things he was at  
various times in his personal or official aspect—a  
young New York assemblyman, selected by the  
bosses and giving them political colic before he  
was through; a ranchman derided by the western-  
ers until they learned that "Four Eyes" also had  
two fists and a commanding manner; civil service  
commissioner in New York; police commissioner with  
an idea that the police served the public; as  
assistant secretary of the navy; lieutenant colonel  
of the Rough Riders in the Spanish war; governor  
of New York, unopposed by Platt; vice president of  
the United States; president of the United States; leader  
of a necessary revolt against the Bourbons of the  
Republican party; shot while heading that revolt;  
editorial writer and moral philosopher; hunter of  
big game and a most charming naturalist. Inter-  
ested in the habits of the house wren and the chick-  
adee; bear shooter in Louisiana cane brakes and  
in the Rockies; elephant hunter and the discoverer  
of the man eating fish; advocate of universal serv-  
ice and member of the Audubon society—it is al-  
most inexplicable.

He was the only man ripe old John Morley found  
in America who represented a real American cul-  
ture; he was the only man a playmate could find  
in the east who knew what riding herd meant; he  
could talk to an Assyriologist or an ornithologist;  
he read everything, retained everything, and noth-  
ing human or animal, organic or inorganic, was be-  
yond the interest his mind had for things.

Thus we had in Roosevelt the most phenomenal  
physical and mental activity; a Harvard man who  
was a cattleman, a New York police commissioner  
who was a president, a president who was a wood-  
chopper, a man who boxed and could tell how the

ovenbird built its nest, a man who discovered  
rivers, moral axioms, social faults, and bluebirds'  
nests.

## ROOSEVELT THE NATIONALIST.

Roosevelt was a melting pot man in a melting  
pot nation. He said he had Dutch, German, Eng-  
lish, Scotch, Irish, and goodness knows what not  
blood in his veins. Socially he had the old New  
York aristocracy in him. Politically he had the  
sturdiness of American political rectitude in him.

Rhetorically he was a social and political  
evangelist. Out of his omnivorous reading he had  
a wealth of powerful phrases which, because they  
came from intuitions such as the translators of  
the King James version had, as John Bunyan  
had and Benjamin Franklin had, each time struck  
the bull's-eye with a ring which could be heard  
all over the country. In this fashion he never  
missed fire, whether he quoted or originated.

"Speak softly and carry a big stick" represented  
an instantly appreciable dictum of national defense  
and international comity which cannot be improved  
upon at this day. "Malefactors of great wealth"  
damned the transgressors against public policy  
who were corrupting the sources of American  
government. He was instant with his phrases  
and as compelling factors in American life they  
never have been equalled.

He was much loved and much hated. Nationally  
he was virtually the only man we have had in  
years in whom was revived or continued the habit  
of our grandfathers and fathers of giving an  
affectionate nickname to a public character of  
country-wide importance.

As "Teddy," "T. R.," "THE Colonel," he kept  
alive the American traditions which had in other  
years found expression in "Abe," the "Little  
Giant," "Old Hickory," etc.

This was not a negligible aspect of Roosevelt's  
position in the minds of his countrymen. It was  
significant. It indicated how he had seized their  
affections and imaginations—or the affections and  
imaginings of many of them. So stout a fighter,  
so uncompromising a speaker, so straightforward  
a thinker, subject to the constant human tendency  
to error, could not escape his enemies. He had been  
as well hated as he was well loved.

## THE PLUS AMERICAN.

He must have been constantly conscious of the  
United States as a melting pot nation, trying to  
fuse its elements into a homogeneous mass; he  
must have been because he was the most powerful,  
imperialistic nationalist the American nation has  
raised in two generations.

He did not apologize for his imperialistic national-  
ism. He believed in the United States, in the  
mission it had for its own citizens, in the justice  
with which it would deal with world realities. He  
believed in this and did not apologize for it.

The United States was a sacrament to him. Its  
best interests were the best interests of humanity.  
He was a realist in this respect. He did not  
philosophize. He acted. He advanced the security  
and the dignity of the United States because he  
believed that in such advance the noble interests  
of a great nation would be served and humanity  
would be served by it.

He "took" the Panama canal. He dealt real-  
istically with a real problem, stated what he had  
done honestly, defended its purpose—as it could be  
defended. His imperialism was honest. It never  
was under cover. He never found himself oper-  
ating along lines of American destiny and ashamed  
of the process or trying to cover the result.

He could do this because of his honest, intense  
nationalism. He was the most conspicuous national-  
ist in the United States. He was an American—  
the plus American.

As a robust man who never avoided an adventure  
because it required courage, he shook an honest  
fist in the face of Europe, not a mailed fist but an  
honest one, not the fist of a war lord but the fist  
of a blacksmith. He sent to the kaiser, through  
the startled German ambassador, the most abrupt  
message which that war lord ever received—it was  
a message to abandon plans in this hemisphere or  
have an American squadron sent to see that the  
plans were abandoned.

He knew that individual life was successful as it  
had courage and honesty; he was not afraid of his  
nation if it had courage and honesty.

All his evangelism, in which he was powerful,  
he preached courage and honesty. He wanted the  
nation's courage to have expression in power. He  
wanted universal service. His policies were sound.  
To the last minute he opposed the idea of building  
a fleet superior to Great Britain's. The United  
States does not need such a fleet. He advocated a  
citizen army because it would make the United  
States secure and improve, in a melting pot nation,  
the quality of citizenship.

He was not afraid that national strength would  
mean ill to the world. He knew enough of Ameri-  
can amiability and equity to know better than  
that. He was not afraid of the nation. He wished  
more for it than he wished for the rest of the world,  
but this was because he knew that it would, in the  
very largest sense, deal fairly with the world.

He believed in adventure for a nation as well as  
for an individual. He believed in competence,  
courage, and accomplishment for a nation as well  
as for an individual. He lived his own life as he  
preached to the nation that it should live its—a  
life of hazard accepted for sufficient cause, of  
responsibilities accepted for sufficient good, of  
activity, energy, and optimism.

There never was a greater optimist than Ro-  
osevelt. Life was good. Neuroticism never touched  
him. It was worth while to live, to work, to suffer,  
and to die. It was not inutile. It was not purpose-  
less. It was the part of a scheme into which a  
brave individual or a brave nation could fit, in  
which honesty, self-respect, strength, and courage  
were the elements of a sufficient existence. When  
such a life was ended—as one has been ended—it  
asked for no mourning. It had been sufficient.

## VALE!

He had a great deal to do with our entering  
the war. After a moment of wavering, when the  
minds of all just men in doubt, he saw  
what to him was the right path, and from that  
time on there never was a moment when he did not  
urge that the United States take its part in the  
war—as eventually it did take its part. The  
influence of such a man as Roosevelt was enormous  
—upon public opinion, upon administration and  
legislation. He may have been the greatest indi-  
vidual factor in putting us in the war, and we  
know it was a good thing that we entered when  
we did and were able to do what we did.

His influence must live. It must live for the  
better nationalization of the American people. It  
will live, and live, and live. A plus American  
has gone—gone to a son who preceded him from  
the battlefield from which he would have loved to  
arise with the Valkyrie; his influence, the influence  
of a brave man, lives and must live.

Vale!

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the  
quips fall where they may.

THE DIARY.  
Counting from solstice to solstice,  
We number the days intervening,  
Colorless yet in the future,  
Days that may be full of meaning.  
May the days here inscribed be unclouded,  
Or the clouds wear a bright silver lining,  
So each page, like the rose-garden dial,  
May record only hours that are shining.

WE are one of many who admired Theodore  
Roosevelt as a man and as a political force. His  
party label, "Progressive," was the only one he  
ever wore. His virtues were obvious, his weak-  
nesses amiable weaknesses which irritated only  
those who insufficiently admired his virtues. He  
was a great leader, and great leaders are compact  
of strengths and weaknesses. The good he did  
lives after him; his frailties will not be long re-  
membered. "This earth that bears these dead  
bears not alive so stout a gentleman."

Not Rapping the Organist.  
Sir: Rev. Mr. Hutton, at St. Chrysostom's: "If  
you wish to leave, wait until the organ begins to  
play a hymn or some music."

SPEAKING on conditions in Russia, Mr. Dennis  
concluded with the statement that they are to  
be Russian Jews who had lived some time in the  
United States, and had gone back to Russia to  
invest; and he suggested that we ascertain  
what conditions in America produced that state of  
mind. The suggestion is pertinent, and we move  
that a commission be appointed to make the re-  
search. As a preliminary we suggest that the  
Russian Jews in question be asked to name exactly  
what they want. Freedom, liberty, etc., are ab-  
stractions. Just what, concretely, do they want?

THERE are not enough automobiles, country  
houses, and so on to supply everybody who would  
like to have them. There would not be enough if  
they were confiscated and distributed tomorrow.  
Moreover, there is not enough capital and labor in  
the country to produce luxuries for everybody in  
addition to the necessities. You can't eat an auto-  
mobile, or a string of pearls, or a set of sables.  
Would the malcontents be satisfied if their wages  
were doubled? Tripled? Quadrupled?

WHEN discontented human nature turns hell  
upside down it finds written on the bottom of it:  
"Fools! Even that which ye have shall be taken  
away!"

WE'VE TRIED IT ON A GOLF BALL, BUT IT  
DOESN'T WORK.

Sir: In the Rotarian for this month: "Like a  
rubber ball, the Spirit of Rotary will not be cowed  
by anyone." Did you ever try to cow a rubber  
ball? R. C. S.

"NO," said George Holt, back from Red Cross  
work, "there was no headwork to do. I served  
three hundred cups of cocoa in one day; that was  
my job." "How do you mean no headwork?"  
asked T. T. "Weren't you working your coccu all  
day?"

IN THE FOREST OF NIGHT HAVE BEEN.  
(From Barrie's play, "Dear Brutus.")  
Margaret—"Not you. You'll try, but you won't  
be able." "You think I'm pretty, don't you, dad,  
whatever other people say?"  
"Death." "Well, enough."  
"I know I have one ear."  
"They are all right now, but I had to work on  
them for months."  
"You don't mean to say that you did my ears?"  
"Rather!"  
"My dimple's my own, isn't it?"  
"I'm glad you think so. I wore out the point  
of my little finger over that dimple."  
"Even my dimple? Have I anything that's  
really mine? A bit of my nose or anything?"  
"When you were a babe, you had a laugh that  
was all your own."  
"Haven't I got it now?"  
"Yes, I've got it. I'll tell you how it went. We  
were fishing in a stream—that is to say, I was wading  
and you were sitting on my shoulders doing the  
fishing. We caught nothing. Somehow or another  
I can't think how I did it—you irritated me, and  
I answered you sharply." (He shudders.)  
"I can't believe that."  
"Yes, I did. I gave you a shock, and, for the  
moment, the world no longer seemed a safe place  
for you. Your faith in me had always made it safe  
for you. You were suddenly not even sure of your  
bread and butter, and I was in a nice state, I can  
tell you."

"But what has that to do with my laugh, dad?"  
"The laugh that children are born with lasts so  
long as they have perfect faith. To think that it  
was I who robbed you of yours. I expect I am not  
the only parent in that plight, though they may  
not remember the doing of it."

KING, Prince, Duke, Duchess, etc., are not good  
enough names for Chicago streets, says Vox Pop.  
But a community which tolerates such street  
names as Summerdale, fastened on it by real estate  
agents, is fit for any nomenclature treason, stratagem,  
and spolia.

Leading Back to Minerva.  
Sir: The gleam was not worn around the Acropolis.  
Travelers tell me that the ancient Greeks  
left the Acropolis bare. A soldier lad writes from  
Camp Jackson: "Saw my first flagpole yesterday.  
They are larger than I had supposed." J. U. H.

"WHEN writers in the New Republic defend and  
extol bolshevism, it does not seem possible to the  
ordinary man that they are serious," communi-  
cates a California reader. Perhaps the ordinary  
man does not take himself so seriously as the New  
Republic writers. Perhaps the ordinary man does  
not fraternize exclusively with persons of his own  
cast of thought, and is thus saved from intellectual  
inbreeding. Perhaps the ordinary man is able to  
express himself in the world with a weapon other  
than a fountain pen. Perhaps, above all, the ordi-  
nary man has a rudimentary sense of humor.

ROSG.  
(With apologies to Laura.)  
In a meadow by a stream,  
Where the violets nod and dream,  
Bithely, sweetly singing,  
Saw I once a maiden fair  
Garlanding her golden hair.

Stepped I then beside the maid  
In a marvelous light arrayed,  
Till I fell a-wooing;  
"Tell me what thy name may be,  
Chanting here so airily,  
To the voices cooling."

Softly beamed her eyes on mine,  
In them lay a mirth divine,  
All my heart entrancing;  
"I am Joy," she cried, and then  
Sped away my fairy queen,  
O'er the daisies dancing. G. F. B.

ONE aim of the League to Enforce Peace is to  
demonstrate to the peace conference that the over-  
whelming majority of the American people favor  
the creation of a league of nations. Perhaps we  
do feel that way. But no nation, however intelli-  
gent individually, is able collectively to formulate  
any political policy. It elects men for that pur-  
pose.

"A MASS which does not hang together does not  
constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men."  
Mr. Wilson.

It constitutes, instead, a make-shift.

"IS a Chicago to Milwaukee paved road to be a  
reality before the end of this year?"—The Trib.  
Reply: No.

A VISIT to the Pope on Saturday, and the opera  
on Sunday.

THAT'S going some for a Presbyterian.

## How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if  
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space  
does not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered  
subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope to  
be enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual  
diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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WINTER CLOTHING.  
URGENT GENERAL GORGAS ap-  
peared before a congressional com-  
mittee last spring and candidly ad-  
mitted that some of the high sick-  
ness rates of the soldiers resulted from  
some of the soldiers not being suffi-  
ciently clad. Col. Vaughan has been  
equally frank in stating the cause of  
some of the sickness in southern camps  
last winter.

He tells us that some of the troops  
did not get overcoats until late in the  
season, and, unfortunately, the weather  
instead of being what could have been  
expected according to the law of averages  
was the coldest experienced in the  
last forty years.

I predict now what I predicted in the  
autumn of 1917 that when we have  
gained more experience every military  
command will have a comfort officer  
responsible to the present sanitary  
officer. It will be the duty of the com-  
fort officer to see that the men of his  
command are properly clad for the pre-  
vailing weather, that their beds are  
warm and comfortable, that their sleep-  
ing quarters are well ventilated and that  
there is no overcrowding day or night.

Such an officer would effect as great  
saving in sickness and deaths due to  
winter diseases as compared with the  
experiences of 1917 and 1918 as the  
sanitary officers effected in intestinal  
diseases in 1917 and 1918 as compared  
with 1918. All of which is introductory  
to the subject of clothing.

American Medicine says the govern-  
ment has generously provided warm  
woolen underwear for the soldiers. This  
editor of that journal does not ap-  
prove of the provided men are to wear  
the same underwear night and day. Woolen  
underwear is warm, has much air  
space, and absorbs and holds mois-  
ture. The soldier who exercises  
violently or works hard will perspire  
profusely. The sweat will soak into his  
shirt.

American Medicine says that if this  
wet shirt is kept on at night it will  
induce rheumatism and other diseases.  
A suggestion is that the men wear thin  
cotton underwear night and day and  
that they put on the woolen underwear  
when they are at rest and at night.

It has the same objections to the  
woolen garment, which is the submarine.  
They are at right angles to each other,  
and when the men are quiet and resting,  
all but wrong if worn when the men  
are working and wet with sweat.

Somewhat the same principles apply to  
the submarine. Good heatmakers, which  
include children, do better in moderately  
cold climates when they wear lighter un-  
derwear. Poor heatmakers, and this in-  
cludes all old people and many in middle  
life, need woollens. Persons who work

in a modern Vesuvius are a fright.  
Fresh air is about as scarce as hard  
coal.

This complaint has been investigated and  
we have ordered the owner of the plant to  
make certain improvements which will give  
greater efficiency in operation and eliminate  
the smoke nuisance complained of by resi-  
dents in the neighborhood.

W. H. REID,  
Smoke Inspector.

NO APPROPRIATION FOR REMOVAL  
OF SMOKE.  
Chicago, Jan. 2.—(To the Friend of the  
People.)—Last winter during the heavy  
snowstorm fifty-first street between  
Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove ave-  
nue was never plowed, although it is one  
of the busiest thoroughfares on the south  
side. It has not been plowed since the  
recent heavy snow, and I write asking if  
this condition will prevail all winter.

S. H.  
The street mentioned has been plowed by  
the south park force. I do not know whether  
they intend to continue this service, or  
if the finance committee has no appro-  
priation for snow removal in this section.

F. S. MITCHELL,  
Superintendent of Streets.

MUST WAIT MONTHS LONGER.  
Chicago, Jan. 5.—(To the Friend of the  
People.)—I have been a resident of Chi-  
cago for seven years. I secured my first  
naturalization papers on Dec. 13,  
1917. People tell me I can get my second  
papers now. Is that right, or have I to  
wait until the two years have elapsed?

W. D.  
The naturalization laws of the United States  
demand that where a declarant (one who has  
his first papers) desires his final papers, that  
said declarant shall "not less than two years  
before he can serve as a witness in a court of  
law" file a petition for final papers. Since  
your first papers were secured Dec. 13,  
1917, petition for your final papers may not  
be filed before Dec. 13, 1919.

SMOKE NUISANCE.  
Chicago, Jan. 2.—(To the Friend of the  
People.)—In the rear of 2823 Lexington  
street is a building with dairy machinery  
in it, used to wash and fill bottles. This  
machinery is running practically all day  
and part of the night. Soft coal is  
used to run this machinery, and the smoke  
and soot which pour forth from

INDORSE OF NOTE LIABLE.  
Chicago, Jan. 3.—(To the Legal Friend  
of the People.)—A borrower \$10. B in-  
dorses his note. A fails to settle note  
when due. The lender notifies B to settle  
at once or else he will garnish his wages.  
Can the lender take such action by law to collect from B before he  
has exhausted every effort to collect  
from A?

In case of suit could he sue B before  
he sued A?  
Does the lender or the defendant have  
to stand the court costs? G. W. I.

1. Yes.  
2. Yes. B would have a right of action  
against A.  
3. The lender pays.

TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.  
Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 2.—(To the Legal  
Friend of the People.)—I have sold a  
farm for \$30 an acre. The price for  
the same land in 1912 was \$20 an acre.  
I have a deed and only received part  
payment, the rest in notes and mortgages  
on this land. Is it proper to put the  
profit in what accrues from this sale in  
the next income tax report on that sale,  
as long as I did not receive the cash,  
or must the profits be reported only  
when you receive the actual cash?

A. H. M.  
The former. Follow the instructions at-  
tached to the form on which you make your  
return. TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.

COLLECTING UNPAID ALIMONY.  
Lake Bluff, Ill., Jan. 3.—(To the Legal  
Friend of the People.)—On March  
27, 1912, I was awarded a divorce from my  
husband. I was awarded the custody of  
our two children. The judge granted me  
\$2 per week to help support the children.  
He paid about \$10 of this the first year.  
He is now in Cleveland, Ohio, and  
I should like to know how I can get  
that money. He is married again, but  
I don't think he has any other children.

REARER.  
If he has unexpended property or income,  
you can collect by suing him there. Put the  
matter in the hands of an attorney to collect.  
TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.

## TROUBLES OF THE WAR RICH

(From Punch, London (Copyright).)



Proffers (initiating wife into the mysteries of high life): "Now, my  
dear, you can say you've had the best dinner in London and the best wine  
is there anything else you fancy?"  
Wife: "Well, George, do you think you could persuade the young man to  
change this cigar for a nice strong cup of tea?"

## The FRIEND of the SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance  
bureau of the treasury department, 1307 Stock Exchange building, Chicago,  
and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance  
to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers  
as far as possible will be published in this department. To insure a  
personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be enclosed.  
No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

THE NINETEENTH.  
Judging from several letters received  
in this department, many are under the  
impression that the Ninetieth division  
is in the army of occupation. This divi-  
sion has not been made a part of that  
army, but the Ninetieth division is going  
into Germany and the Ninetieth-second  
division is being held in reserve.

STILL AT LE MANS.  
Chicago, Dec. 20.—(Friend of the Sol-  
dier.)—Please give me some informa-  
tion regarding the whereabouts of the  
Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth in-  
fantry. My son was transferred to the  
Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Com-  
pany L. It was in the vicinity of Le  
Mans the last week in October. He  
wrote his last letter Nov. 1, when he  
expected to go to the front in the  
near future. Since then I have not  
heard from him. Miss L. J.

THE THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH.  
The Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth in-  
fantry is attached to the Eighty-third  
division, which when the armistice was signed  
was stationed at Le Mans and Caen, France.  
Last reports show it still at Le Mans.

IN LUXEMBOURG.  
Kiel, Wis., Dec. 31.—(Friend of the Sol-  
dier.)—In which division is the Seventy-  
sixth field artillery and is it in the army  
of occupation? Is it listed for early re-  
turn and where will it be demobilized?

The Seventy-sixth artillery is attached to  
the Third division and is a part of the  
American army of occupation now in Ger-  
man territory. The Third division's head-  
quarters are situated at Remich, Luxem-  
bourg. There is nothing known as to when it  
will be sent home, but it is expected that  
however, as the length of time that the  
presence of the American troops in the oc-  
cupied district on the left bank of the  
Rhine will be necessary is very indefinite.

IN GERMANY.  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 20.—(Friend of the Sol-  
dier.)—My brother, or, was, in the  
machine gun battalion attached to the  
Thirty-fourth infantry when he sailed  
for France in August. I have never  
received a notification of his arrival or  
any word from him since. Will you  
please tell me if possible in what di-  
vision he is and whether he is in France  
or Siberia? F. F. F.

The Thirty-fourth infantry is attached to  
the Seventh division with the American army  
of occupation. The Seventh is stationed at  
Eisenach, Germany.

IN SIXTEENTH DIVISION.  
Foskell, Ill., Dec. 31.—(Friend of the Sol-  
dier.)—My brother, please tell me if  
Company E, Three Hundred and Fiftieth  
engineers, is one of the units which  
is going into Germany? Also  
what division is this regiment attached to?

Yes, the Three Hundred and Fiftieth engi-  
neers is with the army of occupation in  
Germany. It is with the Ninetieth division.



## 590 'DEVIL DOGS,' ALL WOUNDED, GET BACK HOME

Chicago and Illinois Heroes Numerous in Shipload.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—They came back today—the bronzed men who have fought at Haiti and at San Domingo, in the Philippines, and at Vera Cruz, at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, Thiaucourt, Belleau Wood—the United States marines.

There were men among them who had actually been at all the places named, and then there were others, all boys, who saw the first real light of their lives on the day at Chateau Thierry when they upheld the proud traditions of the United States marines and held back the Hun from his rush towards Paris.

They did all come back, of course, but there were 590 of them, wounded and a man, who came sailing into New York today on board the battleship North Carolina. The big war vessel was several days ahead of its scheduled date in keeping with the traditions of the United States marines.

Ready to Go Home.

The first marine the reporter met was a Chicago man, a bronzed veteran of Haiti, the Philippines, Vera Cruz, and the battlefields of France. He has spent two hours and fifteen minutes in Chicago in ten years, but he claims it as his home, for he was born there and reared there, and he is going back there now to stay. He didn't say it in just those words, but he said it very forcibly.

He is Corporal Almer M. Felton. He was struck below the knee by a piece of high explosive shell at Bois Belleau on June 13. Afterwards he was wounded by shrapnel and then, believe me, he is going to live right there in the old Chicago. Is the Union statue still a mess?

Going Home to Stay.

There were a number of men on board coming over from the Cyclone division who had not touched the front and losing tournaments were arranged between them, marines, and boys of the North Carolina. Private Patrick J. Sheehan of 3701 Marshallfield avenue, Chicago, who has boxed some around Chicago, scored a clean knockout in the first round against his Cyclone opponent. In spite of the fact that he was gassed on June 12 and got a machine gun bullet through his ankle on the same day.

Other Chicago and Cook county wounded marines on the North Carolina included:

Corporal Harry Marsh, 6426 Normal avenue, wounded in the ankle and jaw by machine gun bullets at Belleau Wood and by shrapnel at Verdun.

Private George A. Kraft, 1434 Wellington avenue, gassed and wounded at Soissons.

Private Dewey Rittenour, 3726 Ward street, twice gassed.

Private Clarence Telling, 5342 Union avenue, gassed at Belleau woods.

Private Harry Duhig, 1152 School street, gassed in Belleau woods.

Private Carl W. Kniffen, 4618 Calumet avenue, wounded in the left thigh by shrapnel at Belleau woods.

Guilford Aiken, 618 Lincoln street, Evanston, gassed, blind for nine weeks.

Thinks Little of Germans.

Private Robert B. Wells, 1919 Thirtieth street, Wilmington, gassed; blind for twelve weeks. He would like it known that his opinion of Germans is unimpaired.

Private George W. Schubert, 6201 Justice street, gassed in April and again in June.

Private Thomas J. Hurley, 1501 West Van Buren street, gassed at both Chateau Thierry and Belleau woods.

Private Elmer I. Nyman, 2004 Lyndale street, hit in right thigh by machine gun bullet at Soissons.

Private Harry D. Russell, 331 South Central Park boulevard, gassed at Soissons.

Sergeant Charles P. Wilson, 5052 North Laue avenue, gassed, blind for thirty

## JUGO-SLAV ENVOY

First Minister to the United States of the New Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes Reaches Washington.



SLAVKO GROUITCH.

Slavko Grouitch, the first minister to the United States of the new Yugoslavia, the kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, has just arrived in Washington. Mr. Grouitch was, for seven years, chargé d'affaires in England, and, after that, for a number of years he was secretary for foreign affairs in his own country. During this war he has been Serbian minister to Switzerland. Mr. Grouitch is a man of high diplomatic attainments, and was honored by the king of England on his last birthday, being created Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Minister Grouitch's wife was a Virginia girl and was educated at the University of Chicago. During the Balkan and the present war, Mme. Grouitch has made several trips to America in behalf of Serbian relief. She has organized several relief committees and through her efforts millions of dollars were sent to Serbia and Serbian refugees in the allied countries.

Days and speeches for six weeks; wounded by shrapnel on July 19 and again in August.

Sergeant Ralph M. Smith, 7227 South Campbell avenue, gassed at Soissons, Belleau woods, and Chateau Thierry.

Private Frank D. Fresh, 5615 Princeton avenue, hit in the right thigh by shrapnel at Belleau woods.

Corporal John P. Cadman, 523 South Lombard avenue, Oak Park, severely wounded by high explosive shell at Soissons.

Private George R. Conover, 4700 Broadway, got shell shock at Chateau Thierry.

Either Wounded or Gassed.

The following Chicago and Cook county Marines were either wounded or gassed in various ways:

Corporal Milton C. Oliver, 1527 West Twentieth street.

Corporal Sam Levy, Keystone and Armitage avenues.

Private Louis Cohen, 2140 Jackson boulevard.

Private Fred W. Rosenberg, 843 Wolfram avenue.

Private Hugh V. Schenck, 6919 Michigan avenue.

Private Clarence M. Tilling, 5243 Emerald avenue.

Corporal Melvin S. Scott, 6636 South Union avenue.

Private Carl W. Lewan, 5006 South Throop street.

Corporal Carl V. Kniffe, 1409 East Fifty-fifth street.

Sergeant Edward Lacure, 1064 West Monroe street.

Corporal Milton Garges, 1145 Hyde Park boulevard.

Private Charles Drew, 367 Maple avenue, Winnetka.

Private Richard Johnson, 1648 North Spaulding avenue.

Private Conrad Kirschner, 1333 Halsted street.

Private Stanley Robawosky of 1048 West Thirty-first street.

Private James W. Sherry, 24 North Sangamon street.

Private George W. Barker, 2305 Warren avenue.

Private Oliver Johnson, 4138 North Whipple street.

Private Robert H. Warren of 2909 Prairie avenue.

## CHEERS FEW AT NEWPORT NEWS FOR WOUNDED

Chicago Fighters and Nurses Among Those on Transport.

BY ORVILLE DWYER.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Cheers that met with no returning cheers echoed and reechoed among the pier sheds of the great naval docks here today, when the United States transport Pastores, with 1,230 wounded officers and soldiers from a base hospital at Bordeaux, France, moved slowly to its berth.

The cheers came from the wounded heroes themselves, for outside of a handful of army and navy officers, a few newspapermen and some dock hands, there was none on the pier outside to welcome the conquering heroes home.

The big ship itself must have resembled such a homecoming, for it undoubtedly is used to acclaim. It was one of the first United States transports in service when the country went to war, and it carried Gen. Pershing and his staff to France.

Come from Every State.

The wounded aboard the Pastores were casualties from nearly every organization in the army and from every state in the union. The first three in line at leaving the ship proved to be an artilleryman from the state of Washington, a doughboy from Vermont, and a signal corps man from Mississippi.

The Pastores was at anchor Sunday night at the entrance to Chesapeake bay, and in the morning steamed through Hampton roads, and at 1 o'clock rounded Old Point Comfort. It docked an hour later. The men started to disembark at once. There was much laughter and some horseplay among the men while at ease for an hour in the pier shed. But when they arrived an hour later at the hospital at Camp Stuart, just outside the city, newboys went among them with the news of Col. Roosevelt's death, and at once they saddened.

"Old Teddy Gone!"

"Well, I'll be d—d!" "Old Teddy gone!" and "A d—d shame," were the expressions of these men, who had offered their all—and nearly gave it—for democracy.

When the Pastores was being docked at its pier the men and officers lined along the rails were quiet. But when it came alongside and lines were made fast, cries they could no longer restrain broke from the men.

"What is this—Chicago? Is Call-

ford here?" "Where do we go from here?" "What's on your hip?" were some of their boisterous and good natured inquiries.

There was silence for a moment after that one and then, "Three cheers for the Y. M. C. A.," some soldier yelled. It was greeted with a prolonged groan and long drawn out, thunderous "O hell."

Two Chicago nurses were found among those aboard. They were Miss Marie Smith of 607 Oakdale avenue and Miss Clara Wege, 2859 Burling street. Both had been on active duty at base hospital 114, in Bordeaux.

Out in the line of limping, tired looking but smiling soldiers the reporter met Otto Pacourek, 6511 South Ashland avenue. Pacourek was a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth infantry and trained at Camp Grant.

"I was gassed—mustard gas—for four hours at St. Mihiel," he started, but just at that moment the order was given to entrain for the hospital at Camp Stuart.

Capt. Fred F. Peppertine of 4915 North Monticello avenue, Chicago, also was found among the returning ones. Capt. Peppertine is a signal corps officer.

"My wound? Go and talk to the regular heroes out there. My wound was nothing. Just tell the folks about the gang. I'm home. That's plenty."

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## BOY-ED TELLS OF REVOLT IN GERMAN NAVY

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 6.—[By the Associated Press.]—The revolution in the German navy was part of a general movement, Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, former naval attaché at the German embassy at Washington, said in discussing the political cataclysm that has come to Germany. "The independent Socialists and Spartacus adherents prepared for it long ago."

"Independent Socialist leaders recently declared with almost cynical candor that the outbreak of the revolution was planned for Nov. 4. By a coincidence the German high seas fleet was mobilized on Oct. 13 for an attack on the French coast, and this put the avalanche in motion prematurely."

"Insurrection and mutiny in isolated sections of various crews and the revolution that followed gaining such rapid momentum can be explained only as a general physical and psychological collapse of the people who, after four years of grinding war with the greater part of the world, had reached the limit of their resources."

Under its terms France was to assume direction of the destinies of Syria, Lebanon, and Armenia Minor (that part of Armenia to the west of the Euphrates). Palestine was to be under international protection, while Mesopotamia and portions of the Arabian peninsula were to be under the supervision of Great Britain.

ROTGRAVURE PORTRAIT OF Theodore Roosevelt READY FOR FRAMING FREE—With Sunday's Tribune

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## FRENCH-BR TREATY DIVIDED ASIA MINOR RULE

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Supervision of the affairs of Mesopotamia, after the conclusion of peace, was assigned to Great Britain by a treaty concluded between France and England concerning the future of Asia Minor early in the war. Existence of this treaty only recently has become known publicly.

Under its terms France was to assume direction of the destinies of Syria, Lebanon, and Armenia Minor (that part of Armenia to the west of the Euphrates). Palestine was to be under international protection, while Mesopotamia and portions of the Arabian peninsula were to be under the supervision of Great Britain.

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## PRINCE TRIES TO SEIZE RULE OVER POLAND

Plotter Arrest Premier;  
Refusal of Army Aid  
Upsets Plans.

WARSAW, Jan. 5.—[Delayed.]—[By the Associated Press.]—Members of the Conservative and Liberal parties of Poland, under the leadership of Prince Eustache Sapieha, made an attempt early today to gain control of the government because Gen. Pilsudski, the dictator, refused to re-organize the cabinet and admit other parties than the Socialists.

The attempt up to this hour apparently had been unsuccessful. One of the measures of Prince Sapieha, who was aided by 300 civilians was the arrest of Premier Andrej Moraczewski, Minister of the Interior, Thug, Foreign Minister Jaszielski, and the chief of police of Warsaw.

The attempt was started by the occupation of all state offices and the headquarters of the garrison of Warsaw in the Place de Saxe.

The plan of Conservatives and Liberals appears to have failed not only because they were unable to keep Gen. Pilsudski a prisoner, but principally because the general's chief of staff, Sheptitski, refused to permit the army to be used for political purposes.

**Prisoner Arrests Captives.**

After the arrest of the ministers, officers dressed as civilians arrested Col. Sheptitski at his hotel and ordered him to go to the Place de Saxe. When he arrived at the headquarters he ordered the guards to arrest the men who had arrested him. This was done.

Gen. Pilsudski at 5 o'clock this afternoon went to the Place de Saxe and had a brief and heated conversation with Prince Sapieha, the upshot of which was that the prince agreed to drop his attempt, provided that his officers and other aides were not arrested.

It was also promised that the ministers would be liberated. It would appear that Ignace Jan Paderewski knew that the attempt would be made and that he went to Cracow in order not to be present. Gen. Pilsudski has sent for Paderewski for a consultation with regard to the new cabinet.

**Bolshevik Ravage Cities.**

The names of Vilna, Lemberg, and Kiev are being written in blood red letters along the western frontier of Russia and scores of smaller cities, towns, and estates lying between the cities also are being destroyed by the Bolsheviks.

According to trustworthy reports reaching Warsaw the Bolsheviks are adding tortures of the dark ages to the customary horrors of guerrilla warfare.

The Poles are making a gallant defense of Lemberg with limited means, but the Bolshevik Ukrainians, aided by German guns and German gunners, slowly are destroying the city.

**"Must Aid Poles"—Paderewski.**

In commenting on what he termed the slowness of the allies to help the Poles to stem the tide of Bolshevism, Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is suggested as the first president of the republic of Poland, denounced the Bolshevik movement here recently.

"The Bolshevik idea is to kill all users of the tooth brush," he said. "If this war is to help mankind Bolshevism must be downed. Otherwise it was a war of hypocrisy."

The American food commission for Poland arrived in Warsaw yesterday morning and established offices and living rooms in the famous Blue palace, above the portals of which the Stars and Stripes now float.

**Poles Menace German Artery.**

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—[Delayed.]—[By the Associated Press.]—Polish troops have occupied the railway station at Chroschnik, four miles from Bentschen, and have sent an ultimatum to the German commander in the latter place, demanding that he surrender. The demand has been refused and the Germans will defend Bentschen at all costs, according to the Tageblatt.

Capture of Bentschen by the Poles would be most serious for Berlin and all of northern Germany. Its loss would cut communication between Berlin and Silesia.

**DENY POLES AIM AT BERLIN.**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Reports from Berlin that a Polish army was marching on the German capital was denied today by the Polish bureau.

## GERMANY THREATENED BY POLES AND BOLSHEVIKI



1—Polish troops continue advance towards Brandenburg, occupying rail station near Bentschen, which Germans announce they will defend at all costs. The solid black portion of the map shows the approximate limits of the territory controlled by the Poles. They are threatening to cut off Silesia from the rest of Germany. To the north they are claiming to Danzig, which they want made an international port. In Galicia the claims of the Poles and Ukrainians are unsettled and have resulted in heavy fighting in Lemberg.

2—Efforts to overthrow the Pilsudski government at Warsaw failed.

3—According to reports from London, Germany has threatened to break off relations with Russia, owing to the Bolshevik advance through the Baltic provinces. A declaration of war is threatened.

4—Allied naval forces are in control of the Baltic coast regions near Riga and Vilsbiburg, where they have driven the Bolsheviks out by artillery fire.

5—The influence of Bolshevism is spreading rapidly in Ukraine. Kiev is said to be passing to the control of the Reds, whose armies also are besieging Lemberg.

## ASK WASHINGTON TO LET CHICAGO GREET SOLDIERS

Clubs Join to Secure  
Celebration; Tag  
Day for Funds.

Resolutions urging the president and officials of the war department to allow Chicagoans to welcome the returning members of the famous Blackhawk division, as well as other military units in which Chicago has a particular interest, were sent to Washington yesterday.

The resolutions were drawn up by a committee representing the presidents of forty leading clubs and other organizations, who met at the Union League club to formulate plans for welcoming returning soldiers and sailors.

The resolutions were sent to Senator Lewis, with the request that he present them to the officials in charge of the movement of troops.

**Gov. Lowden Favors Plan.**

Gov. Lowden telegraphed that he was heartily in sympathy with the spirit of the meeting, and that he would do everything he could to help give returning men a fitting welcome.

In order that every one may have a chance to contribute what he wishes to defray the expenses of entertaining the soldiers, a tag day, at which it is hoped to raise \$100,000 or more was proposed.

A number of telegrams from the Association of Commerce and other organizations were sent to Secretary Baker and other war department officials asking that the 249 members of the Blackhawk division who are reported to be on their way to Camp Grant, be sent through Chicago and that they be given a forty-eight hour furlough while here.

**Soldiers Will Be Treated.**

Resentment over the way returning soldiers are being treated was expressed by several speakers.

"I am not under the collar about the way the boys who come back are being treated," said Charles H. Wacker.

"Under the present system of demobilizing we are bound hands and feet. I hope we can get together an organization strong enough to make an effective protest."

The following committee was formed to make definite plans: H. H. Merrick, chairman; Victor Olander, Charles H. Wacker, Gen. Leroy T. Stewart, Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Mrs. Charles E. Frankenthal, L. E. Myers, Foster S. Nims, D. F. Kelly, Frank H. Scott, Jacob M. Dickinson, and Dr. Martin M. Ritter. Robert B. Beach was chosen secretary.

## TO HELP JEWS

Fund for Relief of War Victims Continues to Grow.

PLEDGES and funds for the starving Jews in the countries devastated by the war poured into the headquarters of the Chicago Jewish relief committee all day yesterday.

Following the mass meeting at Sinai temple Sunday night, when \$744,800 was raised, more than 200 women captains met at luncheon at the Congress hotel and organized "flying squads" totaling 1,000 women workers.

Mrs. Julius Rosenwald was made honorary chairman and Mrs. Henry Solomon chairman of the women's auxiliary.

P. D. Block sent in a subscription of \$10,000. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred gave \$2,000 and the Englewood Jewish war relief committee \$1,100.

Other large subscriptions follow:

\$1,000. Berman, Mrs. Alice, Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Kronthal, Benjamin, Joseph S.

\$750. Leventhal, Mrs. Ju-Turvas, Louis, Meyer, Abraham, Ius W.

\$500. Lindheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob.

\$300. Anonymous, Magnus John & Co., Anonymous, Eichengreen, M. H., Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Eichengreen, Mr. and Herbert L., Joseph, Louis L., Mrs. M. H.

**TRIES TO SAVE HIS TOOLS; DIES IN FACTORY FIRE**

Herman Wickstrom, 70 years old, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the factory and warehouse of A. J. Johnson & Sons Furniture company, 517 to 537 Noble street, yesterday afternoon. The loss to the stocks and finished goods was put at \$150,000 and the building \$50,000 by Mr. Johnson last night.

Wickstrom, a cabinetmaker and an employee in the building for twenty years, is believed to have delayed in getting out in order to gather up some of his cherished tools. A floor collapsed, carrying him into a pit of burning furniture.

Victoria Stack, 12 years old, was overcome by smoke in her home next door. The girl was rescued by a passing soldier, who modestly declined to give his name. Miss Agnes Hill, telephone operator, gave the alarm and remained at her switchboard while the fire ate through the building, calling various departments as long as the wires worked.

**Restrictions Are Removed on Egg-Size Anthracite**

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6.—All restrictions on the shipment of egg-size anthracite coal were removed today by the anthracite committee of the United States fuel administration. This size coal may now be shipped to any part of the country.

## HIDES ANGLES IN TRIANGLE; HOPES TO SQUARE IT

Close upon the arrest in the Great Northern hotel of "H. M. Evans" and "Mary Doe," Mrs. Mary H. Clark filed a bill for divorce against her husband, Harlan M. Clark, high salaried employee of Armour & Co., and a \$25,000 suit for alienation of affections against Rita Hull.

Mrs. Hull's attorney, John F. Tyrrell, believes a reconciliation is possible, so he refused yesterday to disclose either Mrs. Clark's or her husband's address.

Rita Hull, named as co-respondent, could not be located either, after she left the Morals court yesterday morning. She was said to be the Mary Doe arrested with "H. M. Evans."

The arrest was brought about by Miss Mary Clark of the Tyrrell Detective agency. The case was continued until Jan. 17 by Judge Newcomer.

The divorce bill filed in the Superior court asserts that Mr. and Mrs. Clark were married Jan. 5, 1917, and that they lived together until Dec. 1, 1917, when Mrs. Clark was forced to leave her husband. Since that time Clark is said to have been living in the Morrison hotel.

The bill alleges that Clark has several times been guilty of misconduct with Mrs. H. M. Evans, who, according to Attorney Tyrrell, is Rita Hull.

**U. S. Reports 3 Chicagoans Held in German Prisons**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The war department today made public a list of soldiers reported as prisoners in German prison camps and another list of men reported released from enemy camps and returned to France. Chicagoans reported as prisoners were:

At Camp Rastatt: John Marinkiewicz, 1626 West Division street.

At Camp Zwickau: Fred S. Olson, 3252 Fifth avenue.

At camp unknown: Joseph Pecyna, 5222 South Loomis street.

In the list of those reported to have been returned to France was Harold McLaughlin, 4640 Langley avenue.

## BOTH SIDES SEE VICTORY IN RACE OF SPEAKERSHIP

Aids Claim 51 Votes for Shanahan as Illinois House Leader.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Illinois speakership depends entirely upon whether there will be the time honored secret ballot in tomorrow night's Republican house caucus, or whether the Anti-Saloon league will be able to force a roll call upon the speakership itself or upon any decisive preliminary action.

Speaker Shanahan's lieutenants claim fifty-one airtight votes pledged by arriving Republican members, who have said they will go the route with Shanahan. He needs forty-six to win the caucus nomination.

The spokesmen for the Anti-Saloon league are quite as confident as are Mr. Shanahan's supporters. The league, through E. J. Davis, its Chicago district superintendent, claimed an "easy majority" of the Republican caucus.

"Drys" Claim Easy Majority.

Supt. Davis said tonight that an effort probably will be made to choose the league candidate by elimination in tomorrow night's regular Republican caucus. The low "dry" will be dropped on each successive ballot.

Mr. Davis suggested that all dry votes should be concentrated on the dry finally chosen to oppose Shanahan.

Smith Pleads for Unity.

Republican State Chairman Frank L. Smith, who will preside over the early stages of the caucus tomorrow

## GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG DECIDES TO GO

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg, the Matin says it learns from a reliable source, has decided to leave Luxembourg, owing to the political situation there. The situation, it is added, has become unfavorable for the grand duchess.

night, arrived in Springfield this afternoon.

The first duty of the Republican state chairman is to eliminate all contested matters that threaten the success of the Republican party in Illinois in 1920," Mr. Smith said. "Republican party considerations are first. A Republican president cannot be elected, in all probability, without the vote of Illinois."

Chairman Smith will call the house caucus to order at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The Democratic house caucus will be held at the same hour. No opposition has developed to Representative Igoo of Chicago as minority leader.

**WRIT TO FREE CHICAGO MAN**

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Elliot S. Norton of 408 Riverside drive, one of the most active propagandists and financial backers of the Czech-Slovak movement in this country, is in Rivercrest sanitarium, according to information given before Justice Van Sicken today.

A motion for a habeas corpus writ was made by Philip Huntington, an attorney. In the affidavit it was alleged that Mr. Norton was induced to go to the sanitarium Dec. 18 by his brother, S. Vincent Norton, on the pretext of examination for an alleged mental disorder.

Mr. Norton is from a prominent family of Chicago. He is about 40 years old and is married. He was formerly in the steel business and later was in the banking business. S. Vincent Norton is a well known business man of the middle west.



AT the northwest corner of Adams and Clark Streets—midway between the retail and wholesale business centers and in the very heart of the financial district—stands The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank ready to serve you in any banking capacity.

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# Henry Clay

## Thought more of a Shave than a Vote

THE unswerving self-respect that made Henry Clay say he would rather be right than be President, was reflected in his insistence on a cleanly shaven face.

In one hard fought campaign when political differences were making life-long enemies, Clay's barber, Jerry Murphy of Lexington, stoutly refused to vote for him, yet Clay would not withdraw his patronage, rightly deeming a shave under Jerry's well-balanced blade worth something more than a vote. And this fine, old-time razor which Clay would not give up is today even more completely the choice of the man who wants a real shave—because to its time-proven perfections have been added the safety, the extra-convenience of the guarded and double-edged

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All the unbeatable virtues of the old-time razor—the perfect balance that makes it seem part of your own hand, the long blade, the right shaving angle on the cheek—but also a blade that can't cut your face—a two-edged blade that exactly doubles your shaving mileage—a detachable blade that gives you the luxury of a fresh edge at a moment's notice—the longest, strongest, keenest, best-tempered blade on earth—a blade that you can strip and hone and so conserve steel. Seven million shavers every morning use this real razor made safe. See your dealer. Make your change to the Durham-Duplex today.

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The Greatest Shaving Mileage At Any Price

This set contains a Durham-Duplex Razor with an attractive white handle, safety guard, stopping attachment and package of 3 Durham-Duplex double-edged blades (6 shaving edges) all in a handsome leather kit. Get it from your dealer or from us direct.

Additional package of 5 blades at 50 cents

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Col. Roosevelt's "game bag" ran the gamut from rabbits to elephants and his record of "kills" was a long one. His ambition as a huntsman was realized when he bagged his first bull elephant while on his African expedition. Nearsighted to a marked degree, it was necessary for him to carry two pair of glasses on hunting trips, one for close and one for long range shooting.

Roosevelt's South American expedition created a furore among scientists and explorers. His announcement of the finding of the "River of Doubt" caused much controversy. Photograph taken after his return.



He always took a great interest in Chicago. It was here he both won and lost political victories and where many of his staunchest supporters lived. He was a great believer in the Great Lakes Naval Training station as a preparedness factor and on his last trip was the guest of Capt. W. A. Moffett, the commandant.



The former president was equally at ease as a speaker indoors or in the open. He is shown here in one of the familiar gestures which made him famous. The photograph was taken during the Bull Moose presidential campaign.

The colonel was a strong campaigner and a forceful speaker. He usually called a spade a spade and had little mercy on his enemies. He is shown in one of his characteristic speaking poses.



We here in America hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years, and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed if we trail in the dust the golden hope of men  
*Theodore Roosevelt*

He took a great interest in the training of American soldiers after war was declared and made a wide tour of the cantonments. He criticized the nation's preparedness and cheered up the men. His famous smile, snapped while at the camps, is shown.

When the Republicans in 1916 met the Progressives more than half way on their platform, Roosevelt eliminated himself as a candidate and made a number of speeches for Hughes, largely devoted to criticism of President Wilson's Mexican and European war policies, his opposition being directed against the reluctance to fight.



Roosevelt's running mate in the three cornered presidential fight of 1912 was Hiram Johnson, now senator from California, and then governor. Col. Roosevelt was a great admirer of Johnson, who had won fame on the Pacific coast as a Progressive.

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## DIVORCE JUDGES RAP CROWN POINT "MARRIAGE MILL"

### Burden of Wrecked Lives Put on Cook County, Officials Declare.

Crown Point as a marriage mill must go.

Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts of Cook county, in which scores of marriages contracted in the Indiana Green have been dissolved, placed themselves squarely on record yesterday in favor of a bill, introduced by Gov. Goodrich of Indiana, which would necessitate a residence of one year in the state on the part of one of the applicants for a marriage license. The bill is to be presented to the next Indiana legislature.

"Crown Point must be done away with," was the emphatic declaration of Judge David I. Brothers of the circuit court, who hears divorce cases. "Without exaggeration I say that 40 per cent of the divorce and annulment cases that come here are Crown Point marriages. These hasty marriages are a mistake. They marry in Crown Point but the Cook county courts are asked to give them legal freedom."

Ready to Present Evidence.

According to the figures presented on Monday's TRIBUNE, performing marriages in Crown Point is a highly profitable business, and those who are engaged in it will lose their rich gains if they are willing to go to Indiana and present the legislature with such facts as will convince them, if they are to be convinced, that Crown Point must be abolished as a marrying center.

Judge Joseph Hopkins, hearing divorce cases in the Superior court, said: "Day after day in this court I hear divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment cases, in which the husbands were married at Crown Point. A short married life, then the divorce court."

"There are ample cases on my calendar where persons who should never have been permitted to marry were allowed to do so at Crown Point. Many of these people were not divorced a year, and when they went to Crown Point to obtain a marriage license, I learn, the clerk did not ask them if they ever were married. There are plenty of instances in which people divorced less than a year in Illinois have gone over to Crown Point and obtained a marriage license. All this in plain violation of the law."

In Judge Gemmill's Court.

The Court of Domestic Relations presided over by Judge W. N. Gemmill has plenty of evidence against Crown Point.

"See those women over there," and the judge pointed to a score of women. Four of them, two mere girls, testified they were married at Crown Point. If the legislators want any proof they can get it right in this court, where young women come daily to tell of their wrecked married lives, which began at Crown Point."

Other Cook county and Municipal judges who have had experience with couples married at Crown Point favor the bill.

## PAYMASTER AT LOOP STORE IN DEATH PUZZLE

Harry Scott, 40 years old, head paymaster at Mandel Brothers' department store, died yesterday under circumstances which the coroner's office will investigate today. Mr. Scott was in a hospital, where he had been ill for several days, when he died. He was married and had a young son. The cause of death is a mystery.

According to Dr. George J. Blake, 1029 West Seventy-ninth street, Mr. Scott may have died of poisoning. Last Wednesday night, he said, he was called to the phone. The voice of Scott at the other end said: "Come quick, doctor, I'm dying."

He said he hastened to the Scott home at 724 South Morgan street and found Scott upon the floor by the telephone unconscious. He revived him and got a nurse. Scott told him, he said, that Dr. Elizabeth Cahill, a physician at the Mandel store, had given him some pills containing strychnine when he sought emergency treatment for illness. Scott, according to Dr. Blake, told him that he had taken two of these pills. The pills contained only 1-12th of a grain.

Dr. Cahill was asked last night about the matter. She said Mr. Scott had been overworked lately, was much run down, and was worried over the sick son in his family. Asked if she had heard Scott pills containing strychnine, she refused to discuss the matter. It is not understood that Dr. Blake sought to blame her for a mistake, but merely repeated Scott's statement to him.

## Lake Forest Cop, on Thief Trail, Is Robbed Himself

Patrolman William Hensel of Lake Forest was robbed yesterday night before he could get to the home of Capt. Moffett, where he was to waylay the burglars who were to break in twice in a fortnight. He was in the wrong place when he got home he found yesterday morning that thieves had stolen ten of his fine chickens.

## Cicero Man Ends His Life by Asphyxiation

Recent Dinkak, 5413 West Twenty-ninth street, Cicero, committed suicide yesterday by turning on the gas.

## CLIMB ON 'WAGON' AND STAY THERE, UKASE TO COPS

### Chief Says He'll Fire Any Policeman Who Is Found Drunk.

All a member of the police department has to do now to kiss his job good-by is to be found intoxicated. Chief of Police Garrity will do the rest. He ordered all members of the force last night to get on the "water wagon" and stay there.

"Since I have assumed this office," part of an order issued by the chief read, "I have scrutinized closely the charges against members of the department submitted to me, and I found that over 80 per cent of the charges were due to drinking."

Bars Drinking Policeman.

"While I have been rather lenient to be severe with members of the force, there is one thing I will not tolerate—that is a drinking policeman."

"There is no sight more disgusting than a police officer, either on or off duty, under the influence of liquor, and this is particularly true of officers in uniform."

"All members of the department are hereby notified that I will recommend to the civil service commission, that any policeman who is found guilty of charges of intoxication be dismissed from the force."

Two More Must Face Board.

Patrolmen P. J. Dwyer and James A. Wallace have been added to the list of New Year's eve "jags" who must appear before the police trial board.

Dwyer was found at West North and Crawford avenues early New Year's day. Wallace was at Madison and State streets. Both were intoxicated, the charges said.

The charges were filed before the chief issued his "water wagon" order.

## COAL MEN WIN HALF OF DEMAND; PRICES GO UP

The coal teamsters reached an agreement with the Chicago Contracting Team Owners' association yesterday in the office of Mayor Thompson and signed a compromise contract for a year. The agreement will probably cost coal consumers 10 cents per ton. The union had presented a strike ultimatum to the team owners, and Milton Booth, president; James Lynch, business agent; Ed Mullen, and T. J. Lynch, on behalf of the union, met with the owners, who were represented by Newman, M. D. Grace, H. J. Krueger, and Edward H. Taylor, representing the owners at the headquarters of the latter. The meeting deadlocked. The owners proposed arbitration.

The union suggested John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Judge Bernard Barrera. Neither was acceptable to the owners. They offered Judge Orrin N. Carter.

The union declined. Then some one suggested the mayor, and he was agreed upon.

The delegations went to the mayor's office, where both sides presented their case. The unions asked an increase of \$1 per day for drivers, chauffeurs, and helpers and 20 cents per ton to owners of their own teams over the old scale of \$4.50 for drivers of two horse teams, \$5 for drivers of three horse teams and chauffeurs, and \$4 for helpers and 90 cents per ton from team owners.

After considerable debate an agreement was reached giving the men exactly half what they asked, or 50 cents per day more for drivers, chauffeurs, and helpers and 10 cents per ton more to team owners.

As a result, it is stated, the price of coal will be advanced 10 cents per ton, as under the new scale the team owners claim they cannot operate at prevailing prices.

## CITY FINDS TOO MANY IDLE CARS IN RUSH HOURS

Fair and warmer with probably light snow is the promise of Weather Forecaster Cox today, indicating at least another twenty-four hours of trudging through the slush for Chicago.

Commissioner of Public Service Garner yesterday had inspectors at the various elevated and surface car barns to check up the number of idle cars. The investigation was made during the morning. He showed more idle cars than there should have been, Mr. Garner said.

In the seven surface car barns investigated a total of 200 idle cars was found. Seventy-seven of these were in bad order.

At the elevated barns on the south side the inspectors found ninety-three idle cars. Of these, seventy-three were reported in bad order.

Leonard A. Busby, president of the Surface Lines, promised Health Commissioner Robertson to have an investigation made to see why so many cars were idle as reported by the inspectors. Health Commissioner Robertson received more than 200 complaints during the day regarding insufficient heat in apartment buildings.

John R. Ziegler, owner of an apartment building at 6181 South Michigan avenue, whose building had been placarded because of insufficient heat, promised Dr. Robertson to supply enough heat.

## J. HEIDELMEIER ADMITS HE'LL BE OUR NEXT MAYOR

### With Everybody with Him How Can He Lose? And He's for Open Town.

BY JOHN KELLEY.

If Tom Carey or any other candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor thinks he has a chance to win he had better come out of it. John Max Heidelmeier, son of the late "burgomaster," says he has the nomination "littered out" tucked away in his vest pocket.

"Those fellows like Carey and J. Ham Lewis and Clayton Smith had better hold on to their coin," said Heidelmeier, "for they ain't got a chance in the world. I'm the fellow who is going to top that nomination. Watch me!"

The latest aspirant for mayoralty honors was found last night at Democratic headquarters of the Twenty-fifth ward, Balmoral avenue and Broadway.

Running Like House Afire.

In a voice that was somewhat husky from overexertion at oratory Mr. Heidelmeier requested the visitor to be seated at a table strewn with petitions. Hitching a chair alongside, he started:

"I'm going to be the Democratic candidate. I'm running like a prairie fire. I get reports from all over the city, and nothing but Heidelmeier, Heidelmeier, Heidelmeier!"

"Just look at this bunch of petitions that came in tonight. Here's Harry Gibbons' name, and Bob Switzer, and Oscar Mayer, and Peter Reinberg, and Jake Lindheimer. Don't that look like it? These county commissioners signed my petition today—Bartley Burg, Albert Novak, and Dan Ryan."

Others in His League.

"Ald. John Bauer, Ald. Hadeler, and Ald. Roeder also are with me. I've got all the employees in the county treasurer's office and the county clerk's office, and you can't stop me."

"The police department and the fire department are with me, too. I've got the whole shooting match. I was speaking to James Igoe today and he said I was the only Democrat which all factions could unite upon. There's nothing to it—I've got the nomination cinched right now."

"I have made several speeches at ward clubs and I've got a big stand off. When I walk into the hall everybody gets up and shouts, 'Heidelmeier, the next mayor of Chicago.'"

A Bit of His History.

"I am 49 years old and you might say I was born right here in Chicago and raised here. My dad moved here from Baltimore when I was 2 years old. At first we lived across from Oscar Mayer's sausage factory on Sedgwick street. I went to the old Franklin school. I was baptized a Catholic and went to that church while my mother lived. Dad got married again and his second wife was a Lutheran. We kids then began to attend the Moody church at Chicago avenue and Wells street. We also went to the Grace Methodist Episcopal church."

"But I don't care what a man's religion is. They're all the same—one religion is as good as another. My dad moved on to Goose Island when I was 7 years old and we lived there five years. That's how I got acquainted with Harry Glick and all the gang. We were all raised on Goose Island."

A Self-Made Man.

"I didn't have much schooling—just the public school is all—but I had a noodle. I know a lot of fellows who went to college and they don't know enough to come out of the rain. I'm the self-made man with a noodle."

Mr. Heidelmeier was asked what his policy would be if elected.

"First of all," he said, "I'd make Chicago a clean city. I would keep a red light district and make it bigger and redder than ever. Vice is now scattered all over the city. I would put the district under police regulations. Allow no liquor to be sold and if a woman enters the district chase him out."

An Authority on Police.

"Now as for the police department: I'd make every policeman responsible for his own post. That's the great secret of the police business. No passing the buck. I would let the policemen select a chief by popular vote. I believe a policeman is entitled to his drink of beer, or booze, the same as any other man. But he would have to give me his coin for it all I want."

Free Lunch Advocate.

"Some of my opponents are trying to belittle my campaign by saying that I favor free gas, free beer, free lunch, and free street car rides. I do favor a favor a clean city. I would keep a red light district and make it bigger and redder than ever. Vice is now scattered all over the city. I would put the district under police regulations. Allow no liquor to be sold and if a woman enters the district chase him out."

When the reporter came away a man intercepted him at the door.

"What do you think of the case, doctor?" he asked.

The reporter was silent.

## Woman Dies of Starvation, Although Owning Home

Mrs. Mary Fisher, 65 years old, living at 1386 Bowman street, died of starvation yesterday at the county hospital, where she was taken Saturday night. She was taken Saturday night. She was taken Saturday night. She was taken Saturday night.

Mrs. Fisher, who owned the home in which she lived, had been a recluse for a year. Her daughter, Mrs. Irving Danielson of 4032 North Springfield avenue, was notified by the police.

## AIN'T IT A GRAND AND GLORIOUS FEELIN'?



## HUSBAND SOUGHT HER DEATH, WIFE TELLS THE POLICE

### Relates Phone Threat and Man Is Taken with Revolver.

Mrs. Harriet Crocker rushed excitedly to the Central station last night at about 5:30 o'clock and appealed to Lieut. Luke Garrick for protection from her husband, George H. Crocker, the husband, she said, had called up her attorney, R. Wilson More, Chicago Title and Trust Company building, while she was in his office.

"He said he was coming up and there'd be a tragedy," she said. "He came up and he wanted to make a big stand off. When I walk into the hall everybody gets up and shouts, 'Heidelmeier, the next mayor of Chicago.'"

Pistol Taken from Husband.

Policeman Lee took a .38 caliber pistol from Crocker, who was intoxicated. Mrs. Crocker told the police her husband had threatened to shoot her.

Mother of Three Children.

Mrs. Crocker said her three children, the youngest 7 weeks old, were with friends and relatives and that she left her husband at 2222 Logan boulevard a few days ago after the husband found two pistols. When she left, she said, she pinned this note to the door:

"You'll find the key on the window. I'm going to a little movie show. I'll be home Friday. He caused her husband's arrest, charging nonsupport. Crocker was once an advertising man but more recently has been a salesman for a crushed stone company. He told the police he didn't know he had the pistol in his pocket.

Attorney More declared Mrs. Crocker has sued for divorce three times, but he said she took him back each time.

## PIONEER 'MOVIE' PRODUCER GONE; FRIENDS WORRY

Romaine Fielding, veteran motion picture producer, is missing. For a number of weeks he has not been at his studio at 1737 North Campbell avenue or his offices in the Fine Arts building. His friends, it became known yesterday, have been making a still hunt for him.

Mr. Fielding was one of the first to make a first-motion picture man to organize a company and tour the picturesque parts of the world. For a long time he was a familiar figure along the Gulf coast, the deserts of the southwest, the mountains and canyons, in Old Mexico, and in California.

He was considered successful. He "sold his pictures." A year or so ago he came to Chicago to be closer to the center of things. He became associated with Dr. Everett Morgart and others. His friends say he had no financial worries.

He contracted influenza and pneumonia early in November and shortly after he got about again he vanished. Old as it may seem, Fielding, an actor and motion picture man, never sought publicity. If it came to him it just came.

His friends think, in his quiet way, there's a chance he may have sought his old southwest where the sun shines brightly as a fit place to recuperate. He is more than 50 years old. They admit they are rather worried.

## MORE JAIL GUARDS

### Judges Recommend 12 New Men So All May Have One Day Off a Week.

JUDGES of the Circuit court recommended yesterday that conditions be made a bit easier for guards at the county jail. The guards work seven days a week and are "doctored" for any lost time. The judges approved a plan for allowing the guards to have one day off each week. To make this possible twelve additional guards will be assigned.

Judges David, Brothers, and Taylor made an investigation of jail conditions and recommended this change. The other judges concurred.

"We found that of the fifty-five guards at the jail," Judge Brothers said, "several were assigned to clerical work, this taking men away from protection work. We can now provide that the guards have one day off a week."

The judges in their report "came to the conclusion that the salaries of employees in nearly all of the various county offices were unreasonably low."

"There are 400 or 500 employees whose salaries are \$110 or less per month," said Judge Brothers. "We intend to recommend an increase to the county board for these."

The judges left the number of employees for all offices about the same as last year.

## FOREST BOARD WANTS TO DISH OUT PATRONAGE

President Peter Reinberg of the forest preserve commission was short of his power to hire and dismiss employees of the commission yesterday. The commission voted 11 to 2 to vest this power in a majority of the board.

President Reinberg immediately vetoed the rules, and declared that the majority's action was illegal.

"Whereas, The Chicago plan commission and the engineer of the board of local improvements have recommended one of these lines because it affords the shortest and most direct route at the least possible cost, with the greatest possibility for property development and the best crossings of Goose island, leaving the least amount of unusable property and providing the largest and most convenient traffic facilities and the best termination at Lincoln park; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Through Streets association in session Jan. 6, 1919, approves the line of the Ogden avenue extension recommended by the plan commission and the engineer of the board of local improvements, which recommendation is concurred in by the representatives of the organization whose names are signed hereto, and urges the board of local improvements to make the extension upon this line."

The board of local improvements will hold a meeting this morning on the Ogden avenue extension matter. At the board's last hearing on this not a property owner protested against the carrying out of the improvement.

## BEST SUIT GOES, SO DOES BOY HE KEPT FROM JAIL

A policeman was escorting a ragged, unkempt boy of 14 years, whom he had found asleep in a doorway, past the candy store of William Suchler, 135 West Randolph street. Mr. Suchler asked him who the boy was.

"Just a bum from Chattanooga, Tenn. I'm going to jock him up," Mr. Suchler said. "I'll give him a job," said Mr. Suchler, and did \$2 a day, including room and board.

That was two weeks ago. Yesterday his ward, whose name is Kern Sells, had found a job in a doorway, past the candy store of William Suchler, 135 West Randolph street. Mr. Suchler asked him who the boy was.

## THROUGH STREET BODY APPROVES OGDEN EXTENSION

### Wacker Sees a Great Future for the West Side.

Approval of the plan for the proposed Ogden avenue extension and the improvement of Ashland and Western avenues and Robey street was given at yesterday's meeting of the Through Streets association at the Hotel Sherman.

The improvements are part of those recommended by the Chicago plan commission. The through streets organization adopted resolutions asking the board of local improvements to carry them out.

Great Future for West Side.

Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the plan commission, outlined the improvements recommended by his commission. He said the Chicago plan provided for more improvements for the west side than any other portion of the city. He said the time was not far away when the west side would be the center of the city's population.

M. J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements, predicted that the Ogden avenue extension, when improved, would be one of the most important thoroughfares in the city. He said in years to come this street would be the center of the city's population.

The association adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Six distinct lines for the Ogden avenue extension have been proposed from time to time, and

"Whereas, The Chicago plan commission and the engineer of the board of local improvements have recommended one of these lines because it affords the shortest and most direct route at the least possible cost, with the greatest possibility for property development and the best crossings of Goose island, leaving the least amount of unusable property and providing the largest and most convenient traffic facilities and the best termination at Lincoln park; now, therefore, be it

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## WIFE'S JEALOUSY DECLARED BASIS OF WRIGHT SUIT

### Forced Him to Leave Several Cities, His Attorney Claims.

"Inane, insane jealousy."

That is the cause of the matrimonial troubles of Lieut. and Mrs. Lucius Wright as described last night by Attorney Guy H. Powell, representing Lieut. Wright.

"Mrs. Wright is considerably older than her husband, and she is extremely jealous. Every woman he passed on the street was given a foreboding glance by Mrs. Wright," Attorney Powell said. "Of course a doctor has to meet all sorts of women and be genial to them, but Mrs. Wright could never understand that. She hounded her husband every minute."

"Ruined Husband's Practice."

Attorney Powell also asserts Mrs. Wright ruined her husband's medical practice in several towns.

"A few years ago my client decided to go to a little town in Nebraska and start a new practice," the attorney said. "He had a good, sound business firmly started, when his wife came into town. She hounded him continually and finally he moved. Later he went to Denver, and there the same thing happened."

The Mrs. Margaret Gaffrig accused by Mrs. Wright of alienating her husband's affections, is described by his attorney as a purely platonic friend of the lieutenant.

"Several years ago Dr. Wright met Mrs. Gaffrig and her husband in the hospital at Dunbar. Mr. Gaffrig was then a nurse and my client befriended his wife. They have never been intimate—the acquaintance was purely platonic. Later Gaffrig died."

Lieut. Wright, when interviewed in Rockford yesterday, refused to discuss the case, referring questions to his attorney.

## TATTLES

### And Friend's Story May Cost Capt. Jay A. Rossiter His Wife.

EDWARD R. WALTER, 303 Swan street, told on his former friend, Capt. Jay A. Rossiter, yesterday at the hearing of Mrs. Grace Rossiter's divorce suit.

"We—the captain and I—were motoring. He and a girl in the back seat and my friend and me in the front. There sure was a lot of wrestling going on back there. I had to leave."

Judge Brothers indicated that he would grant a decree.

Other troubles.

Essie Hollobow says Henry was unfaithful.

Antonette Baron asserts John "chased her out."

Electa F. Carlson admits that "Pauline Henry" won Axel away from her.

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## WIFE CHARGES INFIDELITY

During the day Mrs. Wright through her attorney, Samuel H. Gilbert, filed an answer to her husband's divorce suit. The cross bill charges Wright with infidelity and mentions the name of Mrs. Margaret Gaffrig.

"From the fall of the year 1916," the bill recites, "until late in 1918, Lucius Wright was intimate with Mrs. Margaret Gaffrig and divers other women."

They were married in 1898.

Attorney Powell last night denied that Mrs. Gaffrig was living in Rockford "to be close to Lieut. Wright."

## COUNCIL ASKED BY U. S. TO START PUBLIC WORKS

### Secretary Wilson Urges Action to Make Jobs for Soldiers.

Chicago should make an immediate start on all possible public improvements in order to provide work for the returning soldiers, many of whom are skilled in various building trades. Without this there is danger of the soldiers finding themselves without employment.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, made this appeal to the city council yesterday. The council referred the secretary's communication to the finance committee. Mr. Wilson said:

"The great war, happily closed, has left with a reorganization problem which deserves our immediate attention. By reason of certain closure actions, necessary at a time when all our energies properly were being devoted to the prosecution of the war, public works, as well as private building undertakings, were practically brought to an end."

Public Improvements Needed.

As a result, I am informed by men in the department who have made a study of conditions, not only are the dwelling accommodations throughout the country below the demands, but many public conveniences urgently required have been postponed.

"Lack of dwelling accommodations and lack of public conveniences in the way of roads, bridges, and public buildings are a serious detriment at this time, when we are anxious to pass through the readjustment with all speed. There is another and equally serious side, however, namely, that with the lack of building activities many of our returned soldiers who are skilled in various building trades are in danger of finding themselves out of employment on their return to this country."

"I have no thought of advocating wasteful or unnecessary building, for that would be a poor solution of a most serious problem, but I do feel that if we can secure from public authorities and from private individuals an early intention to start work in the construction of buildings, sewers, waterworks, bridges, and similar undertakings, all of which are vitally necessary, we will not only be increasing the total substance of our country, but we will in a measure be stabilizing general economic conditions during the period of reconstruction."

Baker Asks Liquor Ordinance.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, asked the council to pass ordinances on vice and liquor matters as a protection for the returning soldiers. The council has passed one of the ordinances requested by Baker, which forbids the sale of liquor to men in the service. This related to the use of taxicabs for immoral purposes.

The other regulating sales of intoxicants, is in the hands of the license commission. Secretary Baker asked the passage of an ordinance designed to limit the activities of those engaged in the illegal sale of liquor to men in the service. The measure had the approval of the council.

## \$20,000 POLICY SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON RAINY DEATH

A motive for the conflicting statements which threw a cloak of mystery around the death of Dr. James M. Rainey of 5401 Harper street, was indicated yesterday at the inquest. It was announced he carried a \$20,000 accident policy with the Aetna Life insurance company.

Rainey died Saturday at the People's hospital. A week before, while on the way to Chicago from Omaha, he fell and struck his head against a hot radiator in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car, resulting in severe burns on the head.

Dr. William Baker of the surgical staff of the Chicago and Northwestern, upon whom read the accident occurred, and Dr. C. O. Young of the Washington Park hospital, where Dr. Rainey was taken on the day of the accident, testified Rainey was in the first stages of delirium tremens. He practically admitted this, they said.

Dr. I. C. Gary of the People's hospital, where Dr. Rainey died, declared he was not certain whether or not he was alcohol at the time of the accident. He said he was present. He thought that pneumonia was the death cause. Dr. Charles P. Caldwell, former president of the Chicago Medical society, also saw the patient, and he gave as the cause of death septicemia from the burns.

After an autopsy Dr. Joseph C. Sprinker, coroner's physician, stated that in his opinion there was neither evidence of acute alcoholism such as would cause delirium tremens, nor pneumonia. He declared the body showed signs of heart and kidney trouble.

## NO MORE WAITING IN THE COLD FOR PATRONS OF 'L'

North side patrons of the Evanston branch of the "L," who have been compelled to stand exposed to severe blasts waiting for trains during the last week are to get relief, through the efforts of AM H. D. Capitani, head of the council local transportation committee.











## NEW YEAR BRINGS SANER VIEWS ON BUSINESS FUTURE

### Predictions of Calamity and Great Prosperity Alike Modified.

News from the steel and copper industries yesterday indicated that efforts to sell goods at concessions was meeting with a light demand. Some copper sales were reported as having been made at 20½ to 21½ a pound, though the government fixed price is 22 cents. The adjustment period, while characterized by a waiting position, is still fettered by the fixed position of wages. So far as can be figured out, the trend of opinion is toward a fall in the price of commodities during the coming months. Instead of moving together in normal fashion it is becoming a widely held view that commodities must go down first, where results uncertainty, but no pessimism.

Views More Conservative.

In a review of business the National bank of the Republic has issued a summary covering several points. The bank says:

"Extreme views on the business outlook have passed with the old year. Predictions of calamity and of tremendous enhanced prosperity have alike yielded to saner expectations from the future. A middle ground—that of good and satisfactory business to follow a brief period of readjustment—appears to be the consensus.

"The progress of readjustment has been swift. With the passing out of existence of the War Industries board, industries are once more on an equal basis of competition as regards supplies of raw materials, labor, and fuel. Cancellation of war contracts have proceeded apace and in this again is shown a change of attitude on the part of war contractors. Whereas, one month ago the effect of such cancellations will continue to be felt, and agitation was instituted looking to a very slow withdrawal of government orders, manufacturers are now eager to resume as soon as possible their normal production, and prefer, even, that contracts remaining on their books be canceled.

Hold Lower Prices Must Come.

"Just when the buying movement for retooling will commence cannot be anticipated. Buyers, whether manufacturers, wholesalers, or retail, are tending to their belief that present replacement costs must yield to a distinctly lower level of prices during the coming months. It is realized that commodities in general are on an artificial basis, partly because of the unprecedented rapid increase in the cost of production, but principally because of the abnormal and unsustained demand for goods far out of proportion to our ability to produce.

"The labor situation still looms large as an after war problem, although it has been clarified by the belief that there will be no general effort on the part of employers to arbitrarily reduce wages. Modifications in the wage scales now prevalent are considered inevitable, for there can be no serious claim that certain emergency wages can be maintained in post-emergency times. Neither is there expectation that pre-war wages and labor conditions are to be restored. Rather the matter of labor readjustment will be left to the operation of economic laws amended to include every reasonable effort on the part of employers to maintain present standards.

Little Rail Extension Soon.

"It is believed that so long as the future status of the railroads remains in doubt, little work along the lines of extension and betterment will be undertaken except in the case of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Reading each about 1 point.

"There developed readiness in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the group advanced. The New York traction group is believed to have discounted most of the unfavorable conditions existing among the properties.

Sums of the large commission houses could see no buying power ahead in the market for goods predicting a gradual easing of quotations. Similar predictions were made early last week, though a rise subsequently followed. The market is so well liquidated that it is not in the least subject to a severe decline, though the general uncertainty leads to a drifting position, and a slight rise for higher or lower prices upon small developments.

Among the firm spots in the market were Distillers Securities, American Can, and American Linseed oil. Operations are credited with the activity in these issues.

ROBIN AND TURPENTINE.

SANAEAN, Ga. Jan. 6.—(AP)—Turpentine firm. 70¢. 71¢. 72¢. 73¢. 74¢. 75¢. 76¢. 77¢. 78¢. 79¢. 80¢. 81¢. 82¢. 83¢. 84¢. 85¢. 86¢. 87¢. 88¢. 89¢. 90¢. 91¢. 92¢. 93¢. 94¢. 95¢. 96¢. 97¢. 98¢. 99¢. 100¢. 101¢. 102¢. 103¢. 104¢. 105¢. 106¢. 107¢. 108¢. 109¢. 110¢. 111¢. 112¢. 113¢. 114¢. 115¢. 116¢. 117¢. 118¢. 119¢. 120¢. 121¢. 122¢. 123¢. 124¢. 125¢. 126¢. 127¢. 128¢. 129¢. 130¢. 131¢. 132¢. 133¢. 134¢. 135¢. 136¢. 137¢. 138¢. 139¢. 140¢. 141¢. 142¢. 143¢. 144¢. 145¢. 146¢. 147¢. 148¢. 149¢. 150¢. 151¢. 152¢. 153¢. 154¢. 155¢. 156¢. 157¢. 158¢. 159¢. 160¢. 161¢. 162¢. 163¢. 164¢. 165¢. 166¢. 167¢. 168¢. 169¢. 170¢. 171¢. 172¢. 173¢. 174¢. 175¢. 176¢. 177¢. 178¢. 179¢. 180¢. 181¢. 182¢. 183¢. 184¢. 185¢. 186¢. 187¢. 188¢. 189¢. 190¢. 191¢. 192¢. 193¢. 194¢. 195¢. 196¢. 197¢. 198¢. 199¢. 200¢. 201¢. 202¢. 203¢. 204¢. 205¢. 206¢. 207¢. 208¢. 209¢. 210¢. 211¢. 212¢. 213¢. 214¢. 215¢. 216¢. 217¢. 218¢. 219¢. 220¢. 221¢. 222¢. 223¢. 224¢. 225¢. 226¢. 227¢. 228¢. 229¢. 230¢. 231¢. 232¢. 233¢. 234¢. 235¢. 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734¢. 735¢. 736¢. 737¢. 738¢. 739¢. 740¢. 741¢. 742¢. 743¢. 744¢. 745¢. 746¢. 747¢. 748¢. 749¢. 750¢. 751¢. 752¢. 753¢. 754¢. 755¢. 756¢. 757¢. 758¢. 759¢. 760¢. 761¢. 762¢. 763¢. 764¢. 765¢. 766¢. 767¢. 768¢. 769¢. 770¢. 771¢. 772¢. 773¢. 774¢. 775¢. 776¢. 777¢. 778¢. 779¢. 780¢. 781¢. 782¢. 783¢. 784¢. 785¢. 786¢. 787¢. 788¢. 789¢. 790¢. 791¢. 792¢. 793¢. 794¢. 795¢. 796¢. 797¢. 798¢. 799¢. 800¢. 801¢. 802¢. 803¢. 804¢. 805¢. 806¢. 807¢. 808¢. 809¢. 810¢. 811¢. 812¢. 813¢. 814¢. 815¢. 816¢. 817¢. 818¢. 819¢. 820¢. 821¢. 822¢. 823¢. 824¢. 825¢. 826¢. 827¢. 828¢. 829¢. 830¢. 831¢. 832¢. 833¢. 834¢. 835¢. 836¢. 837¢. 838¢. 839¢. 840¢. 841¢. 842¢. 843¢. 844¢. 845¢. 846¢. 847¢. 848¢. 849¢. 850¢. 851¢. 852¢. 853¢. 854¢. 855¢. 856¢. 857¢. 858¢. 859¢. 860¢. 861¢. 862¢. 863¢. 864¢. 865¢. 866¢. 867¢. 868¢. 869¢. 870¢. 871¢. 872¢. 873¢. 874¢. 875¢. 876¢. 877¢. 878¢. 879¢. 880¢. 881¢. 882¢. 883¢. 884¢. 885¢. 886¢. 887¢. 888¢. 889¢. 890¢. 891¢. 892¢. 893¢. 894¢. 895¢. 896¢. 897¢. 898¢. 899¢. 900¢. 901¢. 902¢. 903¢. 904¢. 905¢. 906¢. 907¢. 908¢. 909¢. 910¢. 911¢. 912¢. 913¢. 914¢. 915¢. 916¢. 917¢. 918¢. 919¢. 920¢. 921¢. 922¢. 923¢. 924¢. 925¢. 926¢. 927¢. 928¢. 929¢. 930¢. 931¢. 932¢. 933¢. 934¢. 935¢. 936¢. 937¢. 938¢. 939¢. 940¢. 941¢. 942¢. 943¢. 944¢. 945¢. 946¢. 947¢. 948¢. 949¢. 950¢. 951¢. 952¢. 953¢. 954¢. 955¢. 956¢. 957¢. 958¢. 959¢. 960¢. 961¢. 962¢. 963¢. 964¢. 965¢. 966¢. 967¢. 968¢. 969¢. 970¢. 971¢. 972¢. 973¢. 974¢. 975¢. 976¢. 977¢. 978¢. 979¢. 980¢. 981¢. 982¢. 983¢. 984¢. 985¢. 986¢. 987¢. 988¢. 989¢. 990¢. 991¢. 992¢. 993¢. 994¢. 995¢. 996¢. 997¢. 998¢. 999¢. 1000¢. 1001¢. 1002¢. 1003¢. 1004¢. 1005¢. 1006¢. 1007¢. 1008¢. 1009¢. 1010¢. 1011¢. 1012¢. 1013¢. 1014¢. 1015¢. 1016¢. 1017¢. 1018¢. 1019¢. 1020¢. 1021¢. 1022¢. 1023¢. 1024¢. 1025¢. 1026¢. 1027¢. 1028¢. 1029¢. 1030¢. 1031¢. 1032¢. 1033¢. 1034¢. 1035¢. 1036¢. 1037¢. 1038¢. 1039¢. 1040¢. 1041¢. 1042¢. 1043¢. 1044¢. 1045¢. 1046¢. 1047¢. 1048¢. 1049¢. 1050¢. 1051¢. 1052¢. 1053¢. 1054¢. 1055¢. 1056¢. 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1200¢. 1201¢. 1202¢. 1203¢. 1204¢. 1205¢. 1206¢. 1207¢. 1208¢. 1209¢. 1210¢. 1211¢. 1212¢. 1213¢. 1214¢. 1215¢. 1216¢. 1217¢. 1218¢. 1219¢. 1220¢. 1221¢. 1222¢. 1223¢. 1224¢. 1225¢. 1226¢. 1227¢. 1228¢. 1229¢. 1230¢. 1231¢. 1232¢. 1233¢. 1234¢. 1235¢. 1236¢. 1237¢. 1238¢. 1239¢. 1240¢. 1241¢. 1242¢. 1243¢. 1244¢. 1245¢. 1246¢. 1247¢. 1248¢. 1249¢. 1250¢. 1251¢. 1252¢. 1253¢. 1254¢. 1255¢. 1256¢. 1257¢. 1258¢. 1259¢. 1260¢. 1261¢. 1262¢. 1263¢. 1264¢. 1265¢. 1266¢. 1267¢. 1268¢. 1269¢. 1270¢. 1271¢. 1272¢. 1273¢. 1274¢. 1275¢. 1276¢. 1277¢. 1278¢. 1279¢. 1280¢. 1281¢. 1282¢. 1283¢. 1284¢. 1285¢. 1286¢. 1287¢. 1288¢. 1289¢. 1290¢. 1291¢. 1292¢. 1293¢. 1294¢. 1295¢. 1296¢. 1297¢. 1298¢. 1299¢. 1300¢. 1301¢. 1302¢. 1303¢. 1304¢. 1305¢. 1306¢. 1307¢. 1308¢. 1309¢. 1310¢. 1311¢. 1312¢. 1313¢. 1314¢. 1315¢. 1316¢. 1317¢. 1318¢. 1319¢. 1320¢. 1321¢. 1322¢. 1323¢. 1324¢. 1325¢. 1326¢. 1327¢. 1328¢. 1329¢. 1330¢. 1331¢. 1332¢. 1333¢. 1334¢. 1335¢. 1336¢. 1337¢. 1338¢. 1339¢. 1340¢. 1341¢. 1342¢. 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1486¢. 1487¢. 1488¢. 1489¢. 1490¢. 1491¢. 1492¢. 1493¢. 1494¢. 1495¢. 1496¢. 1497¢. 1498¢. 1499¢. 1500¢. 1501¢. 1502¢. 1503¢. 1504¢. 1505¢. 1506¢. 1507¢. 1508¢. 1509¢. 1510¢. 1511¢. 1512¢. 1513¢. 1514¢. 1515¢. 1516¢. 1517¢. 1518¢. 1519¢. 1520¢. 1521¢. 1522¢. 1523¢. 1524¢. 1525¢. 1526¢. 1527¢. 1528¢. 1529¢. 1530¢. 1531¢. 1532¢. 1533¢. 1534¢. 1535¢. 1536¢. 1537¢. 1538¢. 1539¢. 1540¢. 1541¢. 1542¢. 1543¢. 1544¢. 1545¢. 1546¢. 1547¢. 1548¢. 1549¢. 1550¢. 1551¢. 1552¢. 1553¢. 1554¢. 1555¢. 1556¢. 1557¢. 1558¢. 1559¢. 1560¢. 1561¢. 1562¢. 1563¢. 1564¢. 1565¢. 1566¢. 1567¢. 1568¢. 1569¢. 1570¢. 1571¢. 1572¢. 1573¢. 1574¢. 1575¢. 1576¢. 1577¢. 1578¢. 1579¢. 1580¢. 1581¢. 1582¢. 1583¢. 1584¢. 1585¢. 1586¢. 1587¢. 1588¢. 1589¢. 1590¢. 1591¢. 1592¢. 1593¢. 1594¢. 1595¢. 1596¢. 1597¢. 1598¢. 1599¢. 1600¢. 1601¢. 1602¢. 1603¢. 1604¢. 1605¢. 1606¢. 1607¢. 1608¢. 1609¢. 1610¢. 1611¢. 1612¢. 1613¢. 1614¢. 1615¢. 1616¢. 1617¢. 1618¢. 1619¢. 1620¢. 1621¢. 1622¢. 1623¢. 1624¢. 1625¢. 1626¢. 1627¢. 1628¢. 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1772¢. 1773¢. 1774¢. 1775¢. 1776¢. 1777¢. 1778¢. 1779¢. 1780¢. 1781¢. 1782¢. 1783¢. 1784¢. 1785¢. 1786¢. 1787¢. 1788¢. 1789¢



**THE HERN BANK**  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
January 31st, 1918.  
707.83  
964.50  
593.85  
490.26  
000.00  
\$26,733,756.44  
328.27  
120,000.00  
1,886,925.00  
000.00  
000.00  
1,400,000.00  
247,940.62  
419.12  
709.55  
\$9,940,128.67  
\$40,329,079.00  
\$2,000,000.00  
3,000,000.00  
500,475.53  
50,000.00  
321,753.88  
\$13.25  
\$43.92 32,444,257.17  
350,000.00  
1,414,652.00  
247,940.62  
\$40,329,079.00  
divided Profits to Surplus  
President: D. SMITH, Vice Pres. J. LINDSAY  
Cashier: J. H. HANSON, Asst. Cash. J. H. HANSON  
Treasurer: J. H. HANSON, Asst. Treas. J. H. HANSON  
Auditor: J. H. HANSON, Asst. Aud. J. H. HANSON

**THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.**

**NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS**

**ON THE BROAD STREET CURB**

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Fort Dearborn National Bank CHICAGO**

**At the Close of Business December 31, 1918**

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts \$38,385,344.44  
Overdrafts 9,313.39  
United States Bonds, par value 793,200.00  
United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness 432,500.00  
Other Bonds and Securities 2,603,824.41  
Interest Earned, but not collected 15,247.40  
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit 303,413.32  
Customers' Liability under Acceptances 2,246,488.05  
Cash and Sight Exchange 18,992,284.99  
Total \$63,781,573.00

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock paid in \$3,000,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,233,914.93  
Interest Collected, but not earned 296,522.74  
Dividends Unpaid 60,208.50  
Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks 33,661.32  
Commercial Letters of Credit outstanding 2,290,735.49  
Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank 969,360.00  
Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank 2,900,000.00  
Other Liability, U. S. Bonds 52,991,484.02  
Deposits 52,991,484.02  
Total \$63,781,573.00

**OFFICERS**

WM. A. TILDEN, President  
HENRY R. KENT, Vice President  
JOHN FLETCHER, Vice President  
GEORGE W. WILSON, Vice President  
MARCUS JACOBOWSKY, Vice President  
CHARLES FERNALD, Vice President  
E. C. TUCKER, Cashier  
J. H. HANSON, Asst. Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

C. A. Bickel, Walter S. Bogle, William J. Burrows, Ralph Brown, Richard Fitzgerald, John Fisher, Gustav Freund, C. T. Gorman, C. H. Hill, L. B. Patterson, Raymond W. Stevens, Edward F. Swift, Averill Tilden, Wm. A. Tilden

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank CHICAGO**

**At the Close of Business December 31, 1918**

**RESOURCES**

Time Loans on Collateral \$2,123,048.35  
Demand Loans on Collateral \$1,661,409.47  
United States Bonds, par value 1,660,354.73  
Cash on Hand and in Banks 788,489.99  
Total \$6,233,302.54

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock \$500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 305,846.28  
Reserve for Interest and Taxes 61,878.70  
Time Deposits 5,365,577.96  
Total \$6,233,302.54

**OFFICERS**

WILLIAM A. TILDEN, President  
JOHN F. SHER, Vice President  
HERBERT J. MILLER, Vice President  
STANLEY G. MILLER, Vice President  
FRANK LINCOLN JOHNSON, Manager Real Estate Loan Department

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Drovers National Bank OF CHICAGO**

**At the Close of Business December 31, 1918**

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts \$9,895,882.21  
Overdrafts 6,445.75  
United States and Other Bonds 420,194.00  
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness 578,000.00  
Acceptances—Customers' Liability 200,000.00  
Real Estate 77,011.54  
Cash and Due from Banks 9,264,362.69  
Total \$20,442,096.21

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock paid in \$750,000.00  
Surplus and Profits 421,164.11  
Reserve for Unearned Interest 112,224.46  
Reserve for Taxes 57,790.42  
Dividends Unpaid 33,967.50  
Acceptances 200,000.00  
Deposits 18,866,949.72  
Total \$20,442,096.21

**OFFICERS**

WM. C. CUMMINGS, President  
WILLIAM W. TILDEN, Vice President  
FREDERICK N. MERCEUR, Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

WILLIAM W. TILDEN, HARRY P. GATES, Asst. Cashier, DALE E. CHAMBERLAIN, Asst. Cashier, GEORGE A. MALCOLM, Asst. Cashier

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Drovers Trust and Savings Bank HALSTED AND 42nd STREETS, CHICAGO**

**At the Close of Business December 31, 1918**

**RESOURCES**

United States and Other Bonds \$868,677.50  
Demand Loans on Collateral 2,049,418.27  
Cash on Hand and in Banks 550,843.70  
Quick Assets \$3,468,939.47  
Time Loans on Collateral 1,536,404.21  
Total \$5,005,343.68

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock \$250,000.00  
Surplus and Profits 335,937.01  
Dividends Unpaid 17,500.00  
Reserve for Taxes and Interest 22,463.11  
Savings Deposits 4,379,433.56  
Total \$5,005,343.68

**OFFICERS**

WILLIAM C. CUMMINGS, President  
WILLIAM W. TILDEN, Vice President  
FREDERICK N. MERCEUR, Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

WILLIAM W. TILDEN, MURRAY N. OTTOST, Asst. Cashier, C. A. NEWMAN, Asst. Cashier

**PROFESSIONALS DOMINATE TRADE IN WALL STREET**  
Oil, Tobacco, and Food Shares Up; Steel and Copper Lower.

**STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.**

**MONEY AND EXCHANGE**

**DIVIDENDS DECLARED**

**U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT**

**COFFEE PRICES.**

**METAL MARKETS.**

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**CENTRAL TRUST PROFITS INCREASE.**

**LIBERTY BONDS, PRICES EASIER**

**TRADE QUIET IN LIBERTY BONDS, PRICES EASIER**

**DRY GOODS.**

**100,000 SUIT AGAINST MUNDAY.**

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO**

**At the Close of Business December 31, 1918**

**RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts \$7,885,167.24  
U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds under contract and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness 1,769,550.00  
Bonds and Other Securities 1,246,845.40  
Overdrafts 7,343.84  
Real Estate 2,381.24  
Cash on Hand and in Banks 3,331,218.83  
Total \$14,242,506.55

**LIABILITIES**

Capital Stock \$1,500,000.00  
Surplus 500,000.00  
Undivided Profits 58,231.67  
Reserve for Taxes and Interest 58,624.31  
Bills Payable 290,000.00  
Deposits 9,725,731.83  
Demand and Time 832,251.77  
Trust 1,267,607.77  
Literary Loan Subscription 11,925,856.57  
Payments 514,242,506.55  
Total \$14,242,506.55

**DIRECTORS**

M. F. Greenebaum, H. E. Greenebaum, J. E. Greenebaum, A. G. Becker, L. J. Rosenwald, H. L. Stern

**GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**

**S. E. COR. LA SALLE AND MADISON STS.**

**Regular Member Chicago Clearing House Association**

**Harris Trust & Savings Bank**

**Organized as N. W. Harris & Co. 1882. Incorporated 1907**

**Statement of Condition**

**At the Close of Business December 31, 1918**

**Resources**

Bonds \$9,274,833.96  
Demand Loans on Collateral 5,282,765.13  
Time Loans on Collateral 8,266,843.07  
Overdrafts 4,384.06  
Federal Reserve Bank Stock 150,000.00  
Customers' Liability on Acceptances 621,074.08  
Cash and Due from Banks 9,824,258.69  
Total \$33,424,158.99

**Liabilities**

Capital \$2,000,000.00  
Surplus 3,000,000.00  
Undivided Profits 638,421.67  
Unpaid Dividends 100,222.00  
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Etc. 283,884.47  
Acceptances Executed for Customers 621,074.08  
Deposits \$17,291,774.04  
Demand 6,186,315.01  
Special 3,302,467.72  
Time 26,786,556.77  
Total \$33,424,158.99

**Directors**

B. A. Eckhart, Pres. B. A. Eckhart Mfg. Co.  
Allen B. Forbes, Harris, Forbes & Co., N.Y.  
Howard W. Fenton, Vice-President  
Albert W. Harris, Vice-President  
George F. Hoover, Vice-President  
Isaac Sprague, Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston  
N. C. Kingsbury, V.P. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.  
Bowman C. Lingle, Vice-President  
John B. Lord, Pres. Ayer & Lord Tie Co.  
George E. Scott, V.P. Am. Steel Foundries  
William P. Skidley, V.P. Western Elec. Co.











# DEAL IS CLOSED FOR \$1,000,000 HYDE PARK HOTEL

Marks First Big Post-War Building Project.

## Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers yesterday totaled 41, including 2 Torrens, and involving a total consideration of \$27,424. There were 33 in the city and 11 out of the city as follows:

Rivers Park, 1 side	1
Lake View, 1 side	1
Jefferson, 4	4
South Town, 2	2
Hyde Park, 2	2
Lake, 2	2
Calumet (city), 2	2
West Town, 13	13
St. Lawrence, 2	2
Calumet (out), 1	1

A transaction of unusual importance because it marks the first big private building project undertaken since the ending of the war, has been closed involving the erection of an extra large high grade apartment hotel at the northwest corner of Hyde Park boulevard and Dorchester avenue, one of the most attractive locations in Hyde Park. It will be known as the Madison Park, will be eight stories high, of fireproof construction, and will contain 147 apartments, fifty-six of which will contain three rooms, sixty-two two rooms, and twenty-eight one room.

It is expected to cost about \$1,000,000 and will occupy a lot with a frontage of 200 feet on the boulevard, 136 feet on Dorchester avenue, and 100 feet on the rear lot. It will front 200 feet. It was purchased from John A. Carroll for about \$100,000, and is a part of the 800 feet of boulevard frontage which he acquired about two years ago from the estate of the late John H. Dunham, with the exception of the fifty feet at the corner, which he acquired from the estate of the late Otto Favar.

"Title to the lot was taken by the Chicago Title and Trust company, and in connection with the construction of the building, S. W. Strauss & Co. have undertaken to erect a building of 100,000 square feet in two to ten years at 6 per cent. The loan runs to Robert J. Doerr of Doerr Bros., architects and builders, representing the purchasers. The present improvements on the premises comprise six dwellings, which will be demolished and the building replaced by the new building ready for occupancy by Oct. 1.

The transaction is of special interest as evidencing the confidence of capital in an enterprise of this kind. It is thought it will not only stimulate building operations but the real estate market as well. It is also interesting as being another large addition to the big apartment hotels in the Hyde Park district, other recently completed buildings being the Sisson and the Cooper-Carlson on Fifty-third street and Hyde Park boulevard.

John A. Carroll & Bro. will have the management of the building. State-Lake Building Leases. The State-Lake building, managers of the State-Lake building, have closed additional leases in that building with aggregate rentals of \$126,000. To Grossman & Cohn, operating the Morrison clothes shop, they have leased the two stories at 151-55 North State street at a term rental of \$75,000. They will be elaborately finished and occupied for the sale of men's furnishings, goods and clothes. They also have leased to Sullivan, tailors and valet service, space on the sixth floor at term rental of \$12,000; to the Chicago School of Watchmaking space on the sixth floor at term rental of \$11,200; to the Broadway Publishing company space on the eighth floor at term rental of \$19,200.

The large six apartment building in Pratt boulevard, 100 feet west of Lakeview avenue, lot 50x129 feet, north front, has been conveyed by Henrietta Stewart to Liberty Trust for an indicated consideration of \$142,500, subject to \$36,000.

Greenview Avenue Sale. Edmund G. Lisle has conveyed to William Volman, which is a six-story building at 7510-12 Greenview avenue, between Howard avenue and Jontell terrace, lot 50x127 feet, east front, with annual rental of \$14,000, for a reported consideration of \$150,000, subject to \$19,000. The purchaser is conveying in part payment the two flat building at 4511 North Maplewood avenue, Fred A. Froelich of J. P. Williams & Co., and Beesley & Kirmalier were the brokers.

The annual meeting of the Cook county real estate board and the installation of officers will take place at the board rooms tonight at 8 o'clock. New officers are: President, Mark Levy; vice president, Frederick Fischer; secretary, Roy E. Knauer; treasurer, A. W. Stannamer.

## Building Permits

48th St. W. 1017, 1-story brick building, 40x100 ft., \$10,000.

10th St. E. and Broadway, 2-story brick building, 40x100 ft., \$10,000.

East 10th St. and Broadway, 2-story brick building, 40x100 ft., \$10,000.

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## CENTRAL MANUFACTURING DISTRICT BANK

1112 West 35th Street  
Statement of Condition at the Commencement of Business January 2, 1919.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$3,142,039.15
Overdrafts	NONE
United States Liberty Bonds	2,000,000.00
Certificates of Indebtedness	207,809.87
Bonds and Securities	119,425.00
Other Resources	10,770.04
Cash and Due from Banks	680,638.10
Deposits	\$4,871,172.22
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$250,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	14,542.22
Unearned Discount	36,888.21
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.	61,832.21
Dividends Unpaid	3,765.00
Notes Payable	50,000.00
Deposits	4,354,144.58
Deposits January 2, 1919	\$1,810,005.00
Deposits January 2, 1919	\$1,810,005.00
Deposits January 2, 1919	\$1,810,005.00

WM. N. JARNAVIN, President.  
J. J. JARNAVIN, Vice President.  
FRANK L. WEBER, Cashier.  
J. J. JARNAVIN, Assistant Cashier.  
FRANK L. WEBER, Assistant Cashier.

Nelson L. Buck, Arthur Meeker, Harry N. Jarnavin, David E. Shanahan, John M. Jarnavin, M. A. Taylor.

\*In Military Service.

## SHERIDAN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts at the Close of Business December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$2,001,567.28
Overdrafts	274,308.13
Banking House	104,534.00
Furniture and Fixtures	13,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Securities	3,479.24
Other Real Estate Owned	780,250.00
Cash and Due from Banks	50,180.00
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$200,000.00
Surplus and Profit	75,436.74
Dividends	7,189.00
Deposits	3,395,741.00
Gain in deposits since last call	\$327,000.00

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## GARFIELD PARK STATE SAVINGS BANK

as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts at the Close of Business December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,119,916.94
Overdrafts	2,310.00
Banking House	730,945.55
Furniture and Fixtures	14,044.00
U. S. Bonds and Securities	72,804.30
Other Real Estate Owned	65,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks	414,515.00
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$200,000.00
Surplus	30,000.00
Undivided Profits	91,133.11
Unearned Discount	30,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest	72,259.98
Dividends Unpaid	3,765.00
Notes Payable	50,000.00
Deposits	2,004,990.58
Deposits January 2, 1919	\$1,810,005.00

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## Peoples Stock Yards State Bank

47th St. and Ashland Ave.  
Report of Condition Before the Commencement of Business January 2, 1919.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$7,372,488.11
Overdrafts	94.94
Bonds	448,907.98
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	925,166.60
Interest Accrued	100,000.00
Interest Accrued	18,365.41
Cash Assets	1,188,612.95
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
Surplus	8,602.32
Undivided Profits	93,133.11
Unearned Discount	30,000.00
Reserve for Taxes and Interest	72,259.98
Dividends Unpaid	3,765.00
Notes Payable	50,000.00
Deposits	8,945,090.58
Deposits January 2, 1919	\$1,810,005.00

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

**TICKET WRITERS**  
Steno and Office. Ticket writers. Must be thoroughly experienced. Good salary. Apply to  
J. A. BARNETT & CO.,  
330 S. Green-st.

**TYPISTS**  
We offer good salaries and congenial working conditions to experienced and well educated typists. Apply at General Office,  
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY,  
U. S. Yards.

**TYPIST-WITH AT LEAST 2**  
years' experience, who operates L. C. Smith; salary \$15. Apply NAGEL CHASE MFG. CO., 234 E. Erie-st.

**TYPIST**  
One who is able to operate switchboard.  
PAUL G. NIEHOFF & CO.,  
INC.,  
232 E. Ohio-st.

**TYPISTS**  
HIGHEST SALARY AND BONUS. PART TIME IN DESIRED PERMANENT. Good working conditions. Apply  
678 FLOOR, 328 SHERMAN ST.

**TYPIST**  
C. C. Smith machine; one with experience in operating L. C. Smith machine. Apply to  
J. A. BARNETT & CO.,  
330 S. Green-st.

**TYPIST**  
Good typist. Must be experienced. Good salary. Apply to  
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J. A. BARNETT & CO.,  
330 S. Green-st.

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

**GIRLS-14 TO 16 YEARS OF**  
age, to do bindery work; no previous experience required; 8 hours per day, half day Saturday; \$9 per week. Clean work in light factory. All Cottage Grove and Indiana-av. cars to 21st-st.; walk 2 blocks east to the lake. I. C. to 22d-st. station. Apply at once. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, 21st and Calumet-av.

**GIRLS AND WOMEN.**  
To make hats at home. We deliver and call for work. Don't apply unless you have had experience and are thoroughly competent to make the best hats.  
GAGE HAT WORKS,  
2241 INDIANA-AV.,  
Phone Calumet 4306.

**GIRLS-GOOD STARTING SALARY.**  
16 HART SCHAFFNER & MARK,  
REQUIRE  
GIRLS  
To sew labels on clothing. No experience necessary.  
24 S. FRANKLIN-ST.

**OFFICE GIRLS.**  
18-17 years of age, for check auditing, filing and general office work. Apply Supt.'s Office.  
WIEBOLDT'S,  
Lincoln School and Ashland.

**THE HOUSE**  
OF KUPPENHEIMER.  
Makers of highest grade  
Men's Clothing,  
requires 50 girls, 16 years of age or over to learn tailoring. An excellent opportunity to earn high wages and steady employment the year round. Working conditions are the best, with short hours.  
Salary \$10.80 per week to start while learning.  
2832 W. 22d-st.  
21st-ST. & CALUMET-AV.

**WANTED-Bindery girls.** thoroughly experienced in inserting, binding, etc.; steady work; highest wages.  
100 GIRLS TO LEARN.

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

**HOUSEHOLD AND DOMESTIC.**  
GIRL-GOOD WAGES.  
SWAN, plain cook, help with children; nice home; no laundry; settled; woman considered. SWAN, 6820 Corvallis.

**GIRL-RELIABLE. WILLING TO DO COMBINATION**  
laundry, cleaning, and ironing; good wages; good home; no laundry; settled; woman considered. SWAN, 6820 Corvallis.

**GIRL-GENERAL HOUSEWORK. EXPERIENCED**  
in all household work; good wages; good home; no laundry; settled; woman considered. SWAN, 6820 Corvallis.

**GIRL-WHITE. GOOD COOK AND FOR**  
general housework; laundry; no laundry; settled; woman considered. SWAN, 6820 Corvallis.

**GIRL-WHITE. COMPETENT GENERAL**  
housework; small family; excellent wages; no laundry; settled; woman considered. SWAN, 6820 Corvallis.

**GIRL-GENERAL HOUSEWORK. FOR**  
small family; good wages; good home; no laundry; settled; woman considered. SWAN, 6820 Corvallis.

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

**PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.**  
**COAT SHOP. PANTS SHOP.**  
FEMALE OPERATORS  
On power sewing machines.  
Steady work; good pay.  
Apply at once.  
ROSENWALD & WEIL,  
3815 Armitage-av.  
Corner Hamlin-av.

**COOKS-EXPERIENCED**  
women cooks for restaurant work; permanent positions; good salary; 6 days' work per week; 8 hours per day; straight watch; excellent opportunity for capable women cooks; the positions available are in the leading restaurants and hotels of Chicago. Apply personally to MR. HESS, Room 406 Otis Building.

**DRAPER-FIRST CLASS. ON LADIES**  
clothes; good pay; steady work. 358 W. Madison, 4th floor. Rm. 410.

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Shirt Makers and Finishers. Dressmakers. HELPERS. WAIT-TRIMMERS. 3001 Sheridan-av. Grace 10280.

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## WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

**PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.**  
**MACHINE OPERATORS**  
ON INFANTS' KNIT UNDERWEAR; EMPLOYMENT ALL THE YEAR ROUND; CLEAN, DAYLIGHT MILL; RELIABLE GIRLS GIVEN EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ONLY FIRST CLASS OPERATORS WITH SNAP, ENERGY, AND ABILITY NEED APPLY. \$14 PER WEEK WHILE BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH OUR WORK. APPLY AT ONCE.  
EARNshaw KNITTING CO.,  
1401 W. JACKSON-BLVD.

**MAKERS, TRIMMERS, COPYISTS.**  
ALL WEEK WORK; HIGH-SALARIES IN CITY; TO GOOD WORKERS POSITION THE YEAR ROUND.  
HOURS, 8:30 TO 5:30.  
APPLY READY TO WORK.

**CONSOLIDATED MILLINERY CO.,**  
33 S. WABASH-AV.

**MAKERS, PREPARERS, COPYISTS.**  
on ladies' hand made hats. Salaries weekly; yearly positions guaranteed. Apply Miss Peterson,  
GAGE HAT WORKS,  
2241 INDIANA-av.

**MANGLE GIRLS-6.**  
Also girls to learn. Call at timekeeper's office, Harrison entrance, Congress Hotel Waver.

**MILLINERS.**  
Makers, Preparers, Copyists, Trimmers, and Sewing Machine Operators.  
Our workrooms have daylight on 3 sides. Good opportunity for steady work. Apply to  
D. B. FISK & CO.,  
225 N. Wabash-av.

**MILLINERY MAKERS.**  
Experienced millinery makers; good salary and steady positions assured; excellent working conditions. Hours, 8:30-5:30. Apply  
Rm. 310, 616 S. Michigan.

**MILLINERY APPRENTICES.**  
Splendid opportunity for advancement; best salaries paid. Hours, 8:30-5:30.  
Rm. 310, 616 S. Michigan-av.

**MILLINERY MAKER.**  
FIRST CLASS.  
JOSEPH OF CHICAGO.  
MAHONEY, 3508 S. Halsted.

**MILLINERY WORKERS-EXPERIENCED**  
on ladies' hats; good salary; steady work; apply to  
SILK LAMP SHADE MAKERS,  
1323 S. MICHIGAN-AV.

**SINGER AND BONAZ**  
Operative, embroidery and hemstitching machine; also expert in all kinds of sewing. Apply to  
SCHULGASSER & ARONSON, 34 S. Clinton.

**STRAW OPERATORS-EXPERIENCED.**  
To do sewing at home. We furnish machine and deliver and call for work. You must have electricity in the home.  
GAGE HAT WORKS,  
2241 INDIANA-av.  
Phone Calumet 4306.

**EXPERIENCED BINDERY**  
GIRLS,  
OVER 14 YEARS,  
TO LEARN.  
Permanent employment. Good working conditions.  
Apply  
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,  
2d, 536 S. Clark-st.



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1919.

INSTRUMENTS.

7, 1919.

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DAINTY SMALL  
GRANDS

COME SLIGHTLY USED.

WARRANTED LIKE NEW

... mahogany  
... rosewood  
... mahogany  
... walnut  
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Chippendale desks  
... square line  
... beautiful

**O. TWICHELL,**  
332 S. WABASH-AV. NEAR  
VAN BUREN.  
THE OLD RELIABLE CLEANING  
ESTABLISHED 1879.

size phonographs, guarantee  
received. A number of  
reliable parties. Prices range  
from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

**N. E. HUFMEYER**  
**STORAGE,**  
101-n-av. 1 block south of Dwyer  
on evenings until 8 p. m.; Sat-  
urday 4 p. m.

**Portable Talking Machine**  
**Values**  
**BE SEEN TODAY.**  
Music Masters, Sonora Gram-  
mophones, and other high grade instru-  
ments for cash. We need the im-  
portant and attractive bargains.

ASSN.,  
[near Belmont av.]  
ING SCHOOLS,  
ING SCHOOL IN CHARGE  
and copyrighted method  
some time wait, two line  
to be first, two line  
O GREAT IT  
the same eve. from 8  
instructors on the One-  
and Two-Step  
a couple. Or you can  
action from one of  
on class night. 3  
to 30 are engaged co-  
Classes Tuesday, Thurs-  
Sunday, 2 to 4

ROACH AND WIFE  
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WIFE UNTIL FOR  
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given date. Rides  
Temple Bldg. Phone  
L. and JACK LEE  
GLENE SAND  
ED. NO.  
B—Ballroom dance  
d. 12.—Phone Central 24  
10 N. Wabash-av.  
DOLN — CLERK

RELATIVE STAGE  
EXHIBITION AND  
1888. HARRISON  
\$1 PER HOUR  
Studios, 443 N. Oak  
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AUDIO-MODERN  
5600 Broadway, S.W.  
STATION.  
LAYING POSITIVE  
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house for free books  
of Popular Music  
Harrison  
41; 3117 Lorain  
636-st. Eugene  
North

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In criticism

policy in Russia. The bill was joined by Sen. John A. Norris of Iowa and Norris of Illinois, and Senator Joseph R. Burton, Democrat.

All agreed that the relations committee should make a favorable recommendation resolution calling on the War Department to supply the Russian situation.

Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said:

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tionary forces there.  
"I do not know

may feel about it," he said, "but I would sense of duty if I did means in my power fully by what right conscription boys have been an enterprise."

Senator Swanson—

(Continued on page 2)